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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS
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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BULGARIAN PREMIER TOASTS POLISH COUNTERPART AT OFFICIAL DINNER

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Oct 77 p 2 AU

[Apparent text of toast by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at dinner party given by him in Sofia on 17 October 1977 in honor of Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Jaroszewicz, dear Polish comrades, I would like to cordially welcome you and wish you a pleasant and fruitful visit in our country.

We meet in a season when stocktaking is being done and new deeds are being prepared. The fall is rich not only with beautiful colors but with intensified activity--the people are harvesting the fruits of their labor and sowing new seeds. Let us hope that our present meeting will be fruitful also.

We got down to business today and I am convinced that we will obtain good results. All prerequisites exist; Bulgarian-Polish friendship is a traditional one; the unity between our two countries is strong and indestructible; and our two countries are members of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact.

For centuries we have given assistance to each other; we have jointly waged struggles for freedom and social justice. Today our friendship is based on common ideals and goals and is welded in socialist internationalism. Our fraternity is constantly developing and consolidating in unity with the USSR and the other countries of the world socialist community and is filled with a new and richer content. The economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic, the integration along CEMA lines, and the exchange of spiritual and cultural values are powerful leverages for the successes of the real socialism in our two countries.

The dynamic development of the comprehensive relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic has its vital prerequisites in the meetings and talks of our first party and state leaders, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Edward Gierek. These meetings and talks are landmarks of our traditional friendship and outline the prospects for enriching our relations.

We Bulgarians are happy with the deeds of the Polish working people, who implement the prospects outlined by the Seventh PZPR Congress and turn them into economic, scientific and cultural achievements. We are proud of the achievements of socialist Poland, which has justly taken its place among the highly economically developed countries of the world. We highly value the active and consistent foreign policy of the fraternal Polish People's Republic. Its efforts directed toward consolidating peace and general detente in Europe and the world have earned Poland great authority and general recognition.

Our life and efforts in Bulgaria are now determined by one factor and one inspiration--the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress. Our thoughts and deeds are dedicated to the struggle for a high production effectiveness and quality, and for discovering and utilizing all resources and factors in the country's upsurge.

In its international activity Bulgaria is consistently implementing the principles of the socialist internationalism and its obligation to strengthen the comprehensive power of the socialist community in the contemporary world as well as to consolidate the positive tendencies toward peace and cooperation in Europe and the whole world. For this exact same reason we condemn the anti-Soviet course of the new Maoist leadership and consider its support for the reactionary forces of imperialism disgraceful.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports the Soviet Union initiative for convocating a special session of the UN General Assembly on questions of disarmament.

We believe that the Vienna talks on the reduction of armaments and armed forces in Central Europe must be concluded with an agreement based on the principle of not violating the security of any countries participating in the talks.

We attribute great importance to the Belgrade meeting and hope that it will facilitate the full and strict implementation of the Helsinki Conference Final Act and the triumph of the Helsinki spirit.

Political detente has many overt and covert enemies. It is our duty to unmask them and facilitate turning detente into an irreversible process and develop it into detente in the dangerous military area as well.

The USSR proposal for solving the Middle East problem is a real program of action, in accord with the interests of all peoples in this area. The U.S.-USSR declaration is a hopeful sign and we are convinced that the Geneva conference will open the road toward peace.

Our country is in solidary with all peoples fighting for national independence and social justice. We are for eliminating all remnants and reincarnations of colonialism, apartheid and racism in Africa and throughout the world, wherever they might appear.

Comrades, the star of October shines brightly in the skies of the contemporary world. We shall celebrate the 60th anniversary of the first socialist revolution together with all progressive people throughout the world, displaying the indisputable successes of real socialism and the victorious advance of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism throughout the world. The new USSR Constitution is a remarkable summary of the road followed by the Soviet people and is a basis for their advancement toward communism. We greet the peoples of the great land of the Soviets and their Leninist leadership, headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, creator of the new codification of developed socialism.

On the eve of the great holiday we once again express our active and unlimited support for the consistent and creative policy of the USSR, announced from the high rostrum of the CPSU congresses. The extent of its humanism is an expression and continuation of the Great October.

Esteemed Comrade Jaroszewicz, dear Polish comrades, your visit has a significant place in the pool of fraternal deeds we have created. The spirit and first results of the talks indicate that the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between us are vital and extensive.

Expanding our economic relations and increasing their effectiveness, along the road of specialization and production-sharing and intensive trade exchange, have made significant contribution to the successful construction of the developed socialist society in our countries.

I propose a toast:

To the tested friendship and fraternal cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic! To the eternal friendship and cooperation between our countries and the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community! To the health of Comrade Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary! To your health, Comrade Jaroszewicz! To the health of the Polish comrades--our dear guests! To the health of all those present!

CSO: 2200

ALBANIA

FIGHT AGAINST BACKWARD CUSTOMS, RELIGION INCREASED

Tirana PUNA in Albanian 11 Oct 77 p 4

[ATA Article: "They Are Deepening The Struggle Against Backward Customs and Religious Prejudices"]

[Text] In Puke District, different work forms are being used to deepen the struggle against backward customs and religious prejudices by means of meetings, discussions, exhibits, and artistic programs. Under the leadership of the party, the mass organizations have taken a stand against negative manifestations and phenomena of this nature which have appeared, emphasizing the class character, the damage, and the uselessness of backward customs and religious prejudices. Foreign manifestations and stains on the consciousness of individuals are regarded as an expression of foreign ideology.

In the light of these examples, the Democratic Front, trade union, youth, and women's organizations have set up new customs and norms which have entered into the lives of the mountain dwellers.

The house for culture and folk art in Puke City, in collaboration with the atheistic museum in Shkoder City, is carrying on some atheistic-propaganda activities. A large atheistic-scientific exhibit remained open for a month and was visited by more than 3,000 people. Workers from the city who went to work with the cooperativists were instructed on the subjects: "The Reactionary Activity of the Clergy after the Liberation of the Country" and "Concerning Some Instances of Remnants of Religious Ideology and Backward Customs at the Present Time." Such themes were also presented to pupils in the "Migjeni" intermediate school in the city.

Subjects of an atheistic-scientific nature were also discussed with workers, young people, and pupils in the intermediate school in Fushe-Arrez City. An atheistic-scientific exhibit was opened in the exhibition hall of the cultural house in this city.

CSO: 2100

BULGARIA

ZHIVKOV CITES SIGNIFICANCE OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION FOR BCP

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 77 pp 4, 5 LD

[Article by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council: "The Great Force of Modern Times"]

[Text] Sofia--The 60-year jubilee of the Great October Socialist Revolution is approaching--the revolution which will always remain the first day in the new, present history of mankind and the great beginning of the real transition of peoples from the reign of exploitation and lawlessness to the world of freedom and genuine humanism.

The October jubilee is not only a bright holiday that is dear to us, it is also a time for summing up, for thinking deeply about the path we have traversed, about the gains achieved and future prospects, and about the decisive factors and conditions which have made possible the victorious socialist revolution and the building of real socialism. And these thoughts are above all about the results of the historical mission and leading role of communist parties and their responsibility to the peoples, to the present and the future of mankind.

One of the most important lessons of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60 years which have passed since its victory is that the working class cannot recognize its own historical mission, nor begin the successful fulfillment of this mission and liberate itself and the people from the fetters of capitalism, nor organize the building of a socialist society if its revolutionary struggle is not headed by a Marxist-Leninist communist party. The absence, degeneration or liquidation of the party means the decapitation of the class and the defeat of the revolution.

Great October showed the communists of all countries what sort of party is necessary to our great liberating cause and what is needed to create such a party. The unfading service of the theoretical and practical activity of the genius of Lenin, and the summit of his and all the Russian proletariat's revolutionary creativity is the creation of a communist party of a new, Leninist type.

Great October led the CPSU into the vanguard of the world revolutionary process. The Soviet Communist Party accomplished the first victorious breakthrough in the capitalist social system, was the first to insure the building of a real socialist society, and is now the first to be forging a path to communism. Lenin's party was and still is an example of consistency and creativity in advocating and developing our revolutionary teaching, in implementing our revolutionary cause, in strengthening our proletarian international solidarity, and in the struggle to insure a peaceful and happy future for mankind.

All this transforms the cause of Great October and the history and experience of the CPSU into an immense treasurehouse, which the whole world's Marxist-Leninist parties, progressive and revolutionary movements, and all those to whom the ideas and ideals of peace, democracy and socialism are precious, have studied, are studying and will study, and from which they have drawn, are drawing and will in future draw conclusions for their own activity and struggle.

Sixty years have passed since the time of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Considerable changes have taken place in the life of the planet. Socialist revolution has triumphed in many countries on various continents. The world socialist system has formed and is developing. The struggle of the proletariat in capitalist countries is becoming ever wider and more powerful. The colonial system has collapsed. The struggle for peace has not only taken on a scale unprecedented in the past, but has also become a vitally important condition for the existence of contemporary mankind. More and more of the working people of capitalist and developing countries understand that only the socialist organization of society can resolve the questions posed by contemporary circumstances.

In these conditions, new tasks and problems, whose resolution undoubtedly demands new approaches, face Marxist-Leninist parties and the international communist and workers' movement. Without this it is impossible to go forward, keeping pace with the time and with social and scientific and technical progress.

The creative resolution of contemporary problems is impossible without the illuminating revolutionary light of October, outside the experience of October, without all that October contributed to the revolutionary rebuilding of society. The ways of contemporary social progress, the ways of revolution, and the ways to communism, in our days also, are illuminated brightly and inextinguishably by the Great October Socialist Revolution. In our days also there remains the need to build and temper the party as the revolutionary vanguard of the class and the people, as the highest stage of their revolutionary consciousness and self-awareness; the necessity always, in all circumstances, in all the eddies of events, in all history's turning points, to preserve the ideological and political purity and staunchness of the party as a guarantee of the correct implementation of its mission; the need constantly to improve and raise the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party as a decisive condition for the victory of socialist revolution and the successful building of socialism and communism.

The Great October Socialist Revolution, the building of the new society and the struggle of the working people of capitalist countries confirmed that in order to fulfill their role as the vanguard and leader of the working class and people in contemporary conditions, the communist parties must master Leninism in depth.

The path to the victory of the revolution and to successful socialist reconstruction of society passes through the Leninization of the party. To bypass this phase is impossible for it would mean, and as history teaches us, the deformation and degeneration of the party as the leader of the working class and people's masses.

Historical experience has shown that both in the past and now, without Leninism or even more so in defiance of Leninism, neither a true analysis nor the successful practical solution of problems facing communist parties is possible.

Experience irrefutably confirms that the working class needs not simply a party but a Leninist party which is true to Marxism-Leninism and is, at the same time, able to creatively develop it, concretize and enrich it; a party which adopts general principles for the revolutionary reconstruction of society, and at the same time, takes into consideration specific national conditions and traditions of a given country; a party which is able to rally the broad popular masses and all progressive forces under the banner of socialism, and at the same time, refuses to allow agreements harmful to the vital interests of the working class and people; a party which analyzes and generalizes its own experience, and at the same time, is able and knows how to learn from the experience of other fraternal parties; a party which carries high the banner of internationalism and harmoniously combines what is national and international in the struggle for victory and the building of socialism.

Arming the parties and international communist movement with the ideas of Leninism and their steady growth and development is by no means a smooth process, but a complex and difficult one, which is taking place in an irreconcilable struggle against opportunism, revisionism and dogmatism and against bourgeois ideology and anticommunism.

The great CPSU is an example of a Leninist party. In the past too--during the revolution, the transitory period from capitalism to socialism, the creation of developed socialist society, and now, in the phase of communist building--the CPSU, under the leadership of its Leninist Central Committee headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, carries high the banner of Marx, Engels and Lenin, defends, creatively develops and puts the great ideas and principles of Leninism and October into the practice of real socialism. The CPSU's all-round theoretical and practical activity which was newly embodied in the 25th Party Congress decisions and the new USSR Constitution is Leninism in action in contemporary conditions.

Glancing over our path to socialism, our own history and experience, we Bulgarian communists have every reason to conclude that Leninism transformed the Bulgarian Communist Party. Thanks to Leninism and the correct attitude toward it, the party became, under the leadership of Georgi Dimitrov, the mature and far-sighted political leader of direct revolutionary actions in the country; it worked out scientifically based strategy and tactics; used various forms of struggle flexibly; organized a combat union of the working class with the remaining strata of the urban and rural working people and then led them; rallied all progressive and democratic forces on a broad front; consistently directed them along the true path, and after the heroic struggle and three armed uprisings, led them to the victorious realization of the 9 September 1944 socialist revolution.

An immutable principle of our party's activity was and continues to be today irreconcilability to deviations from Marxism-Leninism. As a result the BCP found itself equal to its historic tasks both during the revolutionary struggle; the socialist revolution and the building of the new society. Thus the experience of our party which trod the glorious and victorious path also confirmed the great living strength of Leninism as the only international teaching and revolutionary ideology of the international communist movement, its universal importance in contemporary conditions, its irreplaceable role in transforming a capitalist society into a socialist and communist society.

The victory of the socialist revolution does not reduce, but on the contrary, increases the role and responsibility of the communist party as the leading and directing force in the socialist transformation of society. The experience of Bulgaria and other fraternal socialist countries confirmed that it is precisely the communist party which is in a position, as Lenin stressed, "To lead the whole people to socialism, to direct and organize the new system, to be the teacher, leader and chief of the entire working people and those exploited in the matter of arranging their social life without the bourgeoisie and against the bourgeoisie."

The growing leading role of the party in socialist building finds expression above all in the multifaceted work of Bulgarian communists in correctly defining the phases, directions and problems of the country's development along the path of socialism, and on this basis, correctly formulating our goals, near and more remote, strategic and direct. Guided by Marxism-Leninism and applying it creatively, the party correctly outlined the historical borders and fundamental tasks of the transition period from capitalism to socialism. This phase passed successfully, and now Bulgaria is at the stage of building a developed socialist society.

Our party is implementing its leading role, insuring the consistent but creative application of the general measures of revolution and building a new society which were opened up by Marxism-Leninism and tested by October.

Under the party's leadership, there has been formed in the country, a political system of a socialist society, which creates the necessary conditions for

the consistent resolution of problems of building socialism and insures the spread and improvement of socialist democracy. Together with the communist party as a leading and guiding force, an important place in the administration of our society is occupied by the agrarian party, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, which makes an essential contribution to socialist building. Our political system, confirmed by the new Bulgarian Constitution adopted in 1971, makes it possible to implement closer and closer interaction and to combine more and more completely state and public forms of leadership, and to confirm a public and state principle in administration.

We Bulgarian communists see an exceptionally important expression of the party's leading role, full of historical responsibility, in continuing to insure the creation in the country of a new society in a united formation and in close cooperation with fraternal socialist countries, and above all with the country of Great October.

Bulgaria today is a flourishing socialist country, a country with victorious socialist social relations and high rates of economic growth, a country with a developed spiritual culture and a firmly established socialist way of life, with indisputable authority and definite weight in international life.

The historic April (1956) Plenum of the party Central Committee, which fully restored Leninist principles of leadership in all spheres of party and state activity and gave a powerful stimulus to socialist building in the country, has exceptional significance for raising the party's leading role.

In accordance with the program for building a developed socialist society adopted by the 10th BCP Congress (1971) and with the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress (1976), our party is increasing its leading role and comprehensively improving its theoretical and practical activity.

Proceeding from the program for building mature socialism as the highest, final stage in the first phase of a new society, the party is carrying out on a wide front a line on the organic unification of the advantages of socialism with the sophisticated achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, on the improvement and raising of the level of maturity of social relations, state and cooperative property, and so forth. At the same time we are proceeding from the fact that in the process of building a developed socialist society, the preconditions are already being created for the future transition to communism, as are off-shoots and forms corresponding to a communist future.

We are aware that building mature socialism is an exceptionally complex and crucial task, which requires us comprehensively and profoundly to improve all the cells of the complex social organism and to elaborate new aims and decisions in our political, organizational and ideological work.

The 11th BCP Congress defined the struggle for high quality and high efficiency as the main link in building a mature socialist society in the years of the

Seventh Five-Year Plan (1976-1980). Standing before us in all its magnitude is the task of completing the creation of the material and technical base of socialism on a qualitatively new foundation.

An important place in party policy at the present stage is occupied by work on the further improvement of production and socialist property, and the transition to such forms of production organization as, for instance, agrarian industrial and industrial agrarian complexes, and so forth.

With regard to the fulfillment of the congress decisions, the July (1976) BCP Central Committee Plenum examined in a spirit of criticism and self-criticism questions of the consistent application of Leninist principles in the sphere of social policy, and of insuring high efficiency and a strict regime of economy in the use of labor, material and financial resources.

Our attention is now focused on several directions which are particularly important in raising the level of party leadership and improving the activity of party organs and our cadres. This means the further development of the party as a political organization, the intensification of ideological activity, the further strengthening and deepening of the party's links with the people. It means an improvement in the work of studying and creatively adopting the experience of Marxist-Leninist parties of other countries, primarily the exceptionally rich, varied and beneficial experience of the CPSU.

Accumulated historical experience shows that the more mature a socialist society becomes, the more the leading role of the party increases, which means its ability to insure the successful building of socialism and communism.

The Marxist-Leninist parties' growing role in contemporary conditions is also determined by their responsibility for the constant strengthening of the international communist and workers movement and the unity of the communist parties of all countries. As is known, fraternal parties base their mutual relations on the principles of independence and equality, but any equality, independence and self-dependence becomes deformed or degenerates if it is deprived of responsibility for the common communist cause, and if it is seen in opposition to the universal laws of revolution and socialist building.

The BCP's position on this cardinal question has always been clear and principled. For us, internationalism has always been the dialectic unity of every party's responsibility to the working class and people of its country, with responsibility to the common communist cause. We understand well that for objectives and sometimes subjective reasons, differences may arise between individual communist parties on certain questions. In this case it is important to discuss these differences at bilateral and multilateral meetings on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, in a spirit of comradely respect, and in the interests of our great international cause. In the final analysis, practice itself will be the criterion of truth in these questions, but

comradely discussion can help to avoid possible mistakes which would otherwise complicate the struggle and delay the progress of the revolutionary process.

The task of strengthening proletarian internationalism now acquired particular importance. It is in essence a struggle for our unity, for the strength and future of our movement. Here today is one of the keenest sectors of the class struggle against the bourgeoisie and opportunism. To divide and set the communist and workers parties against each other in order to fight not against the whole, cohesive and therefore invincible communist front but against individual detachments of this front, such is the aim of our class enemy. Proletarians of all countries unite! Here is our path and the source of our strength.

Of course, the forms of the manifestation of proletarian internationalism and the criteria of international solidarity undergo development during the world revolutionary process. However, today just as 60 years ago, the attitude to Lenin, Lenin's party, the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Soviet Union--the first and most powerful country of real socialism--remains the touchstone of true revolutionary spirit, proletarian internationalism and loyalty to the communist ideal.

Today the attitude to real socialism--the main and most substantial result of the worldwide historic process over the past 60 years--is also a concrete expression of internationalism. There is no doubt that real socialism is still not the realization of communism, our ultimate aim. This takes time. It is also true that in the countries of real socialism, including Bulgaria, unresolved problems, difficulties of an objective and subjective nature and individual shortcomings do exist. But the main thing is that real socialism is the great achievement of history, a giant step forward in society's development and the example and hope of the working people of the whole world.

The new Constitution of the Soviet Union--this contemporary charter of freedom, democracy, humanism and concern for man, peace and mankind's happy future--is an impressive and vivid expression of the fact that real socialism is in operation. Such a constitution can be created and truly embodied only in conditions of a society free from all exploitation, from all social and national oppression, a society of true equality, certainty and optimism, a society whose immutable aim is man.

In the year of the 60th anniversary of Great October, when the ideas and cause of the greatest social revolution in the history of mankind are all the time attracting new peoples and countries into the process of the revolutionary rebuilding of the world, the hostile activity of the renegades of revolution--the Maoists, their anti-Soviet, anticommunists, antihuman course of great-power hegemony, their betrayal and distortion of the great ideas of October and communism, their attempts to blacken the foreign and domestic policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, to sow enmity and undermine the peoples' efforts directed toward lasting peace, democracy and

communism--stand out especially distinctly. The tasks of the struggle for security and social progress in our epoch persistently demand the decisive rebuffing both of the reactionary forces of imperialism and of Maoism.

The BCP is consistently carrying out a line of ever closer cooperation and more comprehensive rapprochement between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. In the implementation of this line directed toward the future, which is a manifestation of the general law-governed nature of the gradual rapprochement of socialist countries, we are guided both by the interests of our peoples and by the interests of the all-round development of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the whole socialist community. The recent visit of a Bulgarian party and government delegation to the Soviet Union, the talks with Soviet party and state leaders and with L. I. Brezhnev personally, and the cordial meetings with Soviet people were a new step forward, a new triumph in the development of Bulgarian-Soviet fraternity.

History has placed the working class at the center of the present epoch, in the vanguard of contemporary social progress. From this flows the historical role and responsibility of the Marxist-Leninist party, the brain, consciousness and conscience of the class, and the leading and guiding force of proletarian revolution and of building socialism and communism. Always to be equal to this historic role and responsibility, to carry high the banner and preserve it in crystalline purity, to protect the cause and the unity of Marxist-Leninist parties, that is one of the greatest and most important lessons of Great October.

CSO: 2200

BULGARIA

ZHIVKOV SENDS MESSAGE TO STUDENTS' CONGRESS IN SOFIA

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Oct 77 pp 1, 2 AU

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to the 12th Congress of the International Union of Students [IUS] in Sofia on 25 October 1977]

[Text] Dear young friends, comrades, you have perhaps already felt the deep pleasure and genuine joy with which we in the People's Republic of Bulgaria welcomed you, the participants in the 12th IUS Congress. A representative part of the world youth is represented at your high and authoritative forum. Youthfulness is synonymous with the purest, noblest and most inspiring impulses of inexhaustible optimism and boundless faith in the bright future, and with a readiness for struggle, labor and creativity in the name of man and social progress. Therefore, meetings with young people are always pleasant and desirable. It is a special pleasure for me to address you on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on my own behalf, and wish you successful work at your congress and a pleasant stay in our hospitable socialist country.

The IUS consolidated itself a long time ago in the consciousness of the world public as the most representative international organization of progressive students. Its name is linked with so many noble and highly humane efforts for the achievement of unity of action of the student organizations and youth, security and cooperation among the peoples, reform and democratization of higher education and defense of the legitimate rights and interests of students. We deeply respect and support the activity of your union because this is an activity which is in harmony with the strivings and ideals of mankind, with the unconquerable movement of the people toward freedom, democracy and socialism. Your congress will undoubtedly enrich the forms and means for further intensifying the unity of the world students and youth.

I cannot but be tempted to express, first of all, our admiration of the fact that you all are united in a single striving: to safeguard and strengthen world peace, to prevent and rule out a new world war from the life of the world, a war that would bring disastrous consequences. One should not forget

even for a single moment that the threat of such a war has not been eliminated. This is why the struggle for peace, disarmament and deepening of international detente continues to be a vitally necessary, topical and essential task of all peace-loving forces.

In our common struggle, dear young friends and comrades, we are inspired by the ideas and cause of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the 60th anniversary of which will be marked soon by all progressive mankind.

I can assure you that the People's Republic of Bulgaria, shoulder to shoulder with the other fraternal socialist countries, together with all revolutionary forces and fighters for peace, will continue as before to follow a consistent peaceful policy, will contribute to making detente an irreversible and stable process, will reveal the great advantages of our socialist system, and will secure true democracy, the people's rule and realistic conditions for man's free development.

We are living in times when deep social reforms are being carried out under the conditions of the scientific-technical revolution, the achievements of which are a powerful means in the hands of man. How these achievements are to be used depends primarily on the essence of the social system existing in the various countries. But also in this respect, the role of higher education, which trains and provides qualifications to those who put into effect the modern achievements of science and the powerful means of technology, is great and irreplaceable. This is why the problems connected with a correct orientation of higher education and of its linking with life and development based on the principles of humanism and social justice are particularly important problems, problems which concern you and which you will discuss.

I am glad to share with you that we in Bulgaria--a country of ancient culture, centuries-old traditions in education and creative experience in implementing the ideas of Marxism-Leninism--have built a system of training specialists and scientists for whom it is a supreme moral, civil and political command to actively participate in the peaceful building of the new society, to develop scientific-technical progress in the interest of the people and their future, and to enrich the culture and perfect the socialist relations. Our desire now focuses on how to improve the quality of the training of cadres of higher education, so that they can better fulfill their duties in life.

Your congress is another occasion for us to state that we are proud of the Bulgarian students, of all our youth organized in their Dimitrov Komsomol, and politically developed and educated in the spirit of patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and devoted to the cause of socialism and communism. As a combat detachment in the struggle for unity of action of the youth throughout the world, the Bulgarian youth will worthily participate in the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students in socialist Cuba, which will be a further powerful manifestation of the young generation's will to live in peace and friendship, to struggle against imperialism, reaction and war.

With my best wishes, dear young friends and comrades; 25 October 1977.

Yours: T. Zhivkov

CSO: 2200

BULGARIA

DZHUROV VISIT TO ROMANIA DESCRIBED

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 26 Oct 77 p 4 AU

[Report by Col Rangel Zlatkov, NARODNA ARMIYA special correspondent in Bucharest, on the visit by the Bulgarian military delegation led by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of national defense, to Romania on 25 October 1977]

[Text] The Bulgarian military delegation led by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of national defense, arrived today in the Socialist Republic of Romania. This visit is a manifestation of the fraternal friendship and combat unity between the two neighboring countries and their armies and of their readiness to expand and deepen mutual cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and the CEMA. The building and development of the Romanian Army is most closely connected with the socialist reforms in the country which have been carried out under RCP leadership. The Romanian Army, whose combat holiday is today, is a completely modern army which serves its people and the cause of socialism. It stays shoulder to shoulder with the Warsaw Pact armies. An outspoken manifestation of this unity is the visit by the Bulgarian military delegation.

At the Otopeni airport, the delegation was cordially welcomed by Col Gen Ion Coman, candidate member of the executive political committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of national defense; Lt Gen Ion Hortopan, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff of the Romanian Army; Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister and secretary of the army's military political council; deputy ministers, generals and officers.

Bulgarian Ambassador to Romania Petur Danailov and members of the Bulgarian Embassy as well as the military attaches accredited to Bucharest were also present. The delegation was given military honors and the national anthems of the two countries were played.

The official talks between the military delegations of Bulgaria and Romania began today.

Attending on the Bulgarian side were Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of national defense; Col Gen Tencho Papazov, deputy minister of national defense; Lt Gen Lyubcho Blagoev, commander of the anti-aircraft forces and the air force; Maj Gen Ivan Shtilyanov, deputy chief of the main political administration of the People's Army, and others.

Attending on the Romanian side were Col Gen Ion Coman, candidate member of the executive political committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of national defense; Lt Gen Ion Hortopan, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff of the Romanian Army; Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister and secretary of the army's military political council; Col Gen Marin Niculescu, deputy minister of national defense; and Lt Gen Mircea Mocanu, commander of the anti-aircraft forces and the air force.

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov conveyed cordial greetings to the Romanian combat comrades on their holiday and informed them about the tasks facing our country and army by emphasizing that all activity is being carried out under the office of the 11th BCP Congress and the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. On his part Col Gen Ion Coman reported on the successes of the Romanian Army in fulfilling the party decisions.

The talks were held in a spirit of combat fraternity and friendship. Discussed were major issues of the cooperation between the Bulgarian Army and the Romanian Army which are defending the achievements of socialism and serving the common interest of the socialist revolution. Views on the prospects for the future development of military ties and cooperation between the fraternal armies were also exchanged.

In the afternoon, the representatives of the Bulgarian People's Army laid wreaths of gratitude to the monument of the heroes who perished in the struggle for the freedom of the people and the fatherland, to the monument of the heroes who have fallen for the motherland and to the monument of the Soviet heroes who perished for the liberation of Romania from Fascism. Following this, the Bulgarian guests visited the most noteworthy sites of the Romanian capital.

In the evening, Col Gen Ion Coman, Romanian minister of national defense, gave an official dinner party in the marble hall at the Central Army House in honor of the Bulgarian military delegation.

In his speech Col Gen Ion Coman welcomed the Bulgarian guests on behalf of the Ministry of National Defense leadership. He expressed joy that the Bulgarian soldiers were here on 25 October--the memorable day when the last settlement in Romania was liberated from the Fascist yoke in the heroic joint struggles of the Romanian and Soviet armies against the common enemy.

Col Gen Coman emphasized that Romanian soldiers acting in the spirit of the general policy of the Socialist Republic of Romania--a policy of friendship

and cooperation with the armies of the Warsaw Pact member countries--nourish a genuine desire to strengthen and diversify the friendly relations with their Bulgarian brothers in class and arms.

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, expressed gratitude for the cordial welcome and emphasized the traditional ties existing between the two fraternal peoples and their armies. He expressed most cordial gratitude to the RCP Central Committee, the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Ministry of National Defense leadership for the kind invitation extended to the delegation of the Bulgarian People's Army to visit the Socialist Republic of Romania. On behalf of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the BCP Central Committee, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, personally, on behalf of the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the commanders and soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army, he conveyed most cordial fraternal greetings to the personnel of the Romanian Army.

We are particularly happy, Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov said, that our delegation's visit to Romania takes place on the eve of the Great October Socialist Revolution which opened new pages in the history of mankind and marked the beginning of the era of socialism and communism. Without its powerful and favorable effect, the present experience of socialist Bulgaria and socialist Romania would have been unthinkable. This greatest event of our century determined the course of the entire world's development. The most convincing confirmation of the Great October ideas was the creation of the world socialist system, the building of real socialism in the fraternal countries of our community, the successes of all peoples struggling for freedom and independence, and the triumph of the Leninist peace policy and the unity of the socialist countries rallied around the principles of this policy.

A convincing confirmation of the Great October cause also is the new Constitution of the Soviet Union which was welcomed with joy and legitimate pride not only by the Soviet people but also by all honest people in the world.

The working meetings and fruitful talks between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu have particular great importance for the general development of friendship, the comprehensive cooperation between our countries and peoples, and for consolidation of the cooperation among the countries of the socialist community.

The official dinner party was held in a spirit of indestructible combat fraternity and friendship and a readiness to continue to develop them in a more dynamic and fruitful manner. Our two countries are living and will live in good neighborliness and the best mutual feelings of live, understanding and respect within the socialist community system and of cohesion within the framework of the Warsaw Pact.

CSO: 2200

BULGARIA

'HUMAN RIGHTS,' 'EUROCOMMUNISM' PLOYS FOR FOES OF DETENTE

Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 19 Oct 77 p 3 AU

[Article by Vasil Savov: "Detente and the Sociopolitical Dilemma of the West"--in the series "Problems and Prospects of Europe After Helsinki"]

[Text] The main blows of the enemies of detente in the foreign policy sector are directed against the principles and practice of peaceful coexistence. There is disagreement among the bourgeois ideologists and political leaders on this question. The most conservative among the ruling circles do not recognize peaceful coexistence and are doing everything to discredit it. Others recognize it, but are trying to adapt it to the class interests of the bourgeoisie and to freeze the sociopolitical status quo throughout the world.

The practical steps of certain Western governments, those of Washington in particular, most recently taken on the international scene contain elements of both approaches, a fact which complicates an accurate assessment of such actions. It is apparent that the right-wing, conservative circles and the military-industrial complex have recently intensified their pressure on the foreign policy of these governments to try to resolve the acute economic, social, political and moral crisis of the capitalist world by shifting it into the international scene.

They chose relations with the socialist countries, and above all with the Soviet Union, as one of the sectors in which to achieve this goal. In expanding the campaign surrounding the alleged Soviet threat and the so-called violation of the military balance to the advantage of the USSR, the interested circles in the West are preparing the ground for a new outbreak of the arms race and are trying to bring detente to failure. The noise about the so-called "human rights" and "freedoms" in socialist countries, begun and spread by the bourgeois mass information media, is based on the illusion that some sort of political opposition may be created in those countries, the illusion that there exists the possibility of an "erosion" of the socialist system. The propaganda aspect of this campaign must be regarded from the point of view of

the present situation in developing countries and must be linked to topical problems of the revolutionary struggle in developed capitalist states. Here is where we approach the second, internal, goal of the efforts directed against detente.

Behind these efforts stands the bourgeoisie fear of the accelerating socio-political processes under the circumstances of an improving political atmosphere in Europe. The document adopted by the communist and workers parties of Europe at their Berlin conference pointed out that the policy of peaceful coexistence "creates the best prerequisites for a development of the struggle waged by the workers class and by all democratic forces to consolidate the irrevocable right of each nation to select freely the road of its own development and to proceed along this road, as well as to struggle against the domination of the monopolies and for socialism." This is why the struggle for an intensification of detente is linked to the struggle for thorough sociopolitical changes, to the struggle for changes which the bourgeoisie is trying to oppose.

The task of denigrating real socialism belongs to the entire complex of tasks emerging in this process of development. The attempts to slander reality in the socialist countries go far back into the past. The bourgeoisie, however, considers this task particularly important today, since the progress toward socialism in the West is not only a question of theoretical possibility, but of immediate reality.

One of the most recent "creations" of the bourgeoisie are the ideas about "Eurocommunism;" which are being persistently and noisily propagated by the bourgeois press. They have become so fashionable recently that they have become a standard question in interviews of bourgeois journalists with political leaders and high-ranking state functionaries in the West. They are also the object of thorough theoretical research and practical actions of the governments.

In its global policy imperialism is trying to transform "Eurocommunism" into a kind of "Trojan horse" within the international communist and workers movement, aimed at shaking the revolutionary and progressive forces and weakening their pressure. We refer to a statement by Zbigniew Brzezinski, U.S. President Carter's present adviser on questions of national security, which appeared in the 100th jubilee issue of the periodical "survey." He wrote that "polycentrism in communism is a prerequisite for the gradual evolution of the communist regimes...." It is by no means difficult to guess what kind of "evolution" is meant.

However, "Eurocommunism" is not the only means by which the bourgeoisie is trying to dull the edge of class struggle in the capitalist countries, to delay the sociopolitical processes and to look for reserves to help it prolong its domination. The change in the political structures, the creation of supranational institutions, such as the European Parliament, for example, is intended as a serious obstacle for impeding the revolutionary-democratic process in individual West European countries.

All this makes the question even more topical--will the reactionary circles succeed in bringing detente to failure and turning Europe and the world back to the years of "cold war?" To rely on some kind of success of the "hard line" toward the USSR and the socialist community is even more hopeless today than ever before. The temporary superiority, which the most conservative forces in the West may gain in determining the foreign political trend will meet increasingly internal opposition within the capitalist states themselves.

CSO: 2200

BULGARIA

NEWSPAPER REPORTS ON BULGARIAN COSMONAUT TRAINING

Sofia ZEMLEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 22 Oct 77 p 1 AU

[Text] As the BTA correspondent in Warsaw has recently reported, Prof Dr Stanislaw Baranski, chairman of the Commission for Cosmic Biology and Medicine at the Committee for Peaceful Use of Outer Space attached to the Polish Academy of Sciences Presidium, has stated that a group of Polish cosmonauts were in the Soviet Union for training.

We asked Prof Kiril Serafimov, corresponding member of the International Astronautic Academy, whether any Bulgarians are expected to fly in outer space. He kindly said the following: The great dream of the Bulgarian people--a Bulgarian to "step" in the vast horizons of outer space--will be achieved within the next few years. It is impossible to fix the exact day and month, but according to the agreement which the socialist countries, participants in the intercosmos program, signed in Moscow in 1976, flights with the participation of citizens of these countries will be carried out within the 1978-1983 period.

A Bulgarian detachment of "cosmonauts" is going through a most thorough selection process. After being subjected to a specially formulated program by precise training and tests in Bulgaria, the Bulgarian cosmonauts will leave for the "cosmonaut's town" near Moscow to continue their preparatory work with theoretical studies, research work and joint training with the Soviet cosmonauts. During the second stage of their training, they will become acquainted with the building of the outer space ships in which they will carry out their first outer space flights.

I know that everybody wants to learn the names of the lucky ones, however, it is too early to name them. It is enough to know that a Bulgarian is being trained for an outer space flight and that this first step would be impossible without the assistance of the Soviet Union, a further expression of the fraternity among the peoples of the socialist countries.

CSO: 2200

BULGARIA

BULGARIAN ARMY DAILY CARRIES ARTICLE BY ROMANIAN GENERAL

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 25 Oct 77 p 4 AU

[Article by Maj Gen Dimitru Pletos: "A Hopeful Shield of the Revolutionary Achievements" devoted to Romanian Army Day]

[Excerpts] Today the Romanian Army is characterized by its monolithic unity and deep devotion to the motherland, people and party. Its commanders come from the ranks of the working people and are distinguished with high socialist awareness, solid military, political and special training and with competence in organization and management of the educational process in the detachments. At the same time, as a result of the obligatory secondary school education and the army's close link with the work of the youths who are joining the army, these youths distinguish themselves with their deep knowledge and intelligence, which help them to become good soldiers in a short period of time.

In step with the development of the national economy and the requirements of military science, a comprehensive process of modernization has begun in the army. As a result of the constant care which the party and state leadership and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the republic, and supreme commander in chief, personally, are devoting to raise the defensive capability of the country, the army is equipped with weapons and military techniques excellently qualified for combat. A substantial part of these weapons are domestically produced.

A basic political factor in the Romanian Army's power is the RCP leadership. The political organs and party organizations inspire soldiers to worthily fulfill their duty and instill them with socialist patriotism and love for their people's traditions and revolutionary achievements. At the same time, the Romanian soldiers are being educated in a spirit of proletarian internationalism and solidarity with the revolutionary and progressive peoples struggling for peace and social progress. Guided by these feelings they, together with all Romanian people, are wholeheartedly supporting Romania's foreign policy, at the center of which is friendship with all socialist countries on the bases of the Marxist-Leninist principles of full equality of rights, respect for independence and national sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual benefit and friendly mutual assistance.

In full accord with this policy, the Romanian soldiers and citizens highly appreciate the friendly relations and cooperation between Bulgaria and Romania. The 1977 visit by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to Bulgaria; the 1975 visit by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to Romania; and the frequent meetings between the leaders of the two parties and governments play a special role in expanding and deepening these relations. Characterizing the Romanian-Bulgarian friendship, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said: "Coexisting for centuries as good neighbors on both banks of the Danube River, the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples have created the most valuable asset in their friendship and cooperation."

Based on the friendship between the two peoples, the ties between the Romanian and Bulgarian armies are further developing. The mutual visits by military delegations and the exchange of experience at various levels substantially contribute to expanding and deepening these fraternal ties.

The Romanian soldiers celebrate their holiday with substantial successes achieved in all spheres. They continue to perfect their combat skill in order to worthily commemorate the upcoming RCP National Conference and the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic with further successes in combat and political training and are ready, together with all Romanians, to defend at any time the revolutionary achievements of the Romanian people, the independence and sovereignty of our dear motherland--the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CSO: 2200

BULGARIA

PARTY DAILY EXPLAINS NEW AGRICULTURE DECISION

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Oct 77 pp 1, 2 AU

[Editorial: "In the Interest of Society and of All Working People"]

[Text] The joint decision of the BCP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union permanent board, and the Fatherland Front National Council on self-sufficiency of the inhabitants of systems of populated centers in vegetables, fruit, meat, milk, eggs and fish, adopted at a joint session held on 14-15 October 1977, is a document of great principled importance for implementation of the party policy at the state of building a developed socialist society. This document is a bright, new confirmation of the fact that the care for the people and for their well-being, for the consolidation of the socialist way of life is the main concern of the party, the meaning and essence of party policy. In terms of its character and the great goals it sets, this decision represents a concrete, new contribution to the development and consistent implementation of the party's December program.

We are all witnessing the tremendous successes of our socialist agriculture, successes achieved during the years of the people's government, and in particular following the April Plenum of the BCP Central Committee held in 1956. These successes are well known not only in our country, but far beyond its borders. In creatively applying the Leninist cooperative plan, the BCP, succeeded within a short period of time in reorganizing our small, scattered, and backward private agriculture on a socialist foundation. Having successfully passed through all stages of development, the Labor Cooperative Agricultural Farms [LCAF] opened the path to more perfect, new forms of socialist concentration and specialization. Today our agriculture is represented by large-scale economic organizations, such as the agro-industrial and industrial-agrarian complexes, which are convincingly demonstrating their advantages, and are creating large-scale opportunities for the introduction of modern, industrial technological methods and equipment, as well as for a strong increase in social labor productivity, and for steady improvement of the quality and expansion of the scope of agricultural production. In terms of concentration and specialization of production and in terms of agricultural standards and the yields from the basic agricultural crops, Bulgaria is among the first

countries in the world. This is demonstrated by the fact, for example, that within the last 30 years the average wheat yields have tripled and that many okrugs are already successfully breaking the 500-kilogram barrier. This shows the unquestionable successes of our socialist agriculture as well as the great opportunities and reserves of this economic branch.

The system of self-sufficiency of the population in fruit, vegetables, meat, milk, eggs and fish is a great economic and political measure which represents an important, new factor in our party's agrarian policy at the present stage of development. What has dictated the need to work out and apply such a system? The answer is clear and categorical. This system is not dictated by shortcomings and failures in our development, but originates from our tremendous successes, including our successes in agriculture, from the higher, new goals set by our social policy. Production of agricultural goods is increasing, but our people's needs, as well as their purchasing power, are also increasing. Thus it is important to achieve a comprehensive satisfaction of the material and intellectual needs of the people, adequate to the scientifically founded norms of consumption, and contributing to the multifaceted development of the human personality, so that the individual may fully display everything positive and valuable that is characteristic of man. This is also the evaluation made by the 11th Party Congress about the living standard at the present stage of our development and about its scope. The Congress pointed out that our country has achieved a stage of development at which the securing of a certain level in the satisfaction of the people's material and cultural needs has become the main and immediate task of production, the basic factor in working out and implementing the socioeconomic development plan.

The system of self-sufficiency of the population in fruit, vegetables, meat, milk, eggs, and fish is dictated by the normal course of our development. It is determined by a number of objective factors in the life and daily living habits and traditions of our people. It has been a centuries-old tradition of Bulgarians to always have on their table fresh fruit and vegetables which they have grown themselves. Our Bulgarian kitchen is characterized not so much by meat dishes as by an abundance of fruit and vegetables, milk, cheese, and butter. Last, but not least, we should mention the tremendous opportunities of agro-industrial complexes constantly to increase production and reduce prices of agricultural goods.

The new element of principle contained in the decision is that the system of self-sufficiency will be implemented within the framework of the systems of populated centers as a qualitatively new socioeconomic organism, as a nucleus of future communist relations. In addition to this, the self-sufficiency of populated centers and okrugs will be implemented by additional production produced by the inhabitants of these populated centers and okrugs, in excess of the goods envisaged for covering the needs of the state. Only in cases when, in the system of populated centers or in the respective okrugs there are no opportunities for the production of certain agricultural goods, should their supply from other areas of the country be allowed.

The new system is a measure of great scope for the creation of a more efficient organization of production, distribution and delivery of basic agricultural goods, for the purpose of covering the people's needs to an extent that should be fully adequate to the demands of developed socialism, and in accordance with the scientifically founded norms of efficient and rational nutrition. This system is of tremendous economic, political, ideological, and social significance.

As for the political aspect, the system will create conditions for increasing the maturity of socialist production relations so that the socialist way of life may more fully manifest itself. This system is linked, in the literal sense of the word, to the interests of each citizen, of each state, economic and social organization, to the interests of our whole society. From the economic point of view, this system contributes to the mobilization of all reserves and opportunities of our socialist agriculture, and on this basis, to the acceleration of our comprehensive development along the path of socialism; it will create the opportunity to link even more closely the nationwide, collective and individual interests of our society. As for the social aspect, it is a question of an increasing satisfaction of needs and of greater social justice in distributing the alimentary goods; it is a question of equalizing the living conditions in towns and villages. As for the ideological aspect, the consumer approach to the question of improving the living standard will be finally overcome, thanks to the self-sufficiency system, and the young generation will be educated in a spirit of love for manual labor.

All this shows that the transition to a system of self-sufficiency will be an important event which will exert a tremendous impact on our comprehensive development throughout the period of building a developed socialist society.

The new system of self-sufficiency is a realistic and topical task, for the implementation of which all necessary conditions exist. This system will rely on the tremendous material-technical base created as a result of the April line, conducted by the party for the country's industrialization and socialist reorganization of agriculture. If our agriculture is efficient, it is not only capable of feeding all Bulgaria, but also a territory twice as large as our country. Precisely these opportunities and reserves, which are at the basis of our agriculture and of our entire economy, enable us to successfully apply the self-sufficiency system. This is why the main guarantees for the implementation of the great tasks assigned by the self-sufficiency system are represented by our large-scale socialist agriculture and by the material-technical base of the agro-industrial and industrial-agrarian complexes.

The main, immediate task at the present moment, is to implement systematically political, organizational, and other measures for the mobilization and utilization of tremendous reserves, opportunities and advantages of our large-scale socialist agriculture, for a decisive, new upsurge in the production of agricultural goods. The self-sufficiency system demands a basic change in the development of social production in order to insure an additional

multiple, goal-oriented effect and an ever increasing participation of the agricultural sector in the comprehensive development of the country. All organs and organizations which are directly linked to the problems of agriculture and to the development of the self-sufficiency system must be actively involved in this struggle. At the same time, it is necessary to reorganize decisively the character as well as the method of thinking and acting of all these organs, because this is not a question of an opportunistic and petty affair, but of a task of tremendous scope and of great strategic aims.

An important role in the successful application of the self-sufficiency system is played by private farming and its opportunities, which have not yet been fully utilized, as well as by the reserves for increasing agricultural production which exist in this sector. Under the conditions of socialism, private farming has a socialist character and represents a continuation and complement of the public farming sector. This is why private farming activities must be encouraged on a large scale, and it must be supported by most closely linking it to the activities of agro-industrial and industrial-agrarian complexes. The greatest assistance in this respect should be given to those agricultural toilers who are most actively and productively working in the public farming sector.

A prompt and efficient solution of these great tasks presupposes the most complete utilization of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution and of science. In this respect the scientific-production trusts and complexes within the system of the national agro-industrial complex must become the chief base and motor; they must play a decisive role in the modernization of our agricultural sector, in the prompt introduction of new varieties, breeds and technological methods in all complexes, so that their great reserves may be most fully utilized. The system of self-sufficiency demands that private farming be modern and efficient. This, however, is feasible only if private farming is integrated with the agro-industrial complexes as well as with the scientific-production complexes.

A key factor in the production of more agricultural goods is the most complete utilization of the basic resources existing in the systems of populated centers themselves. These resources are the soil and the people's labor. This means that not one inch of the soil should remain unutilized, that each plot must annually produce maximum yields. As early as this year and next year, all abandoned, uncultivated territories and those with low labor productivity must be involved in production. A great reserve for the production of additional goods is represented by the restoration of small-scale, abandoned vegetable gardens and orchards, as well as by large-scale territories with durable crops situated in sloping territories, or in areas where productivity is low. Part of these unutilized areas must be given to the enterprises, offices and schools for the creation of auxiliary farms where fruit and vegetables for these institutions' own needs may be produced.

The further upsurge in the production of animal products depends now to the greatest extent on a considerable increase of fodder production, including

the production of grain, and their full utilization. The standard feeding of animals throughout the year must become the basic method of feeding. This enables full utilization of the entire plant base, including coarse fodder, as well as the biological characteristics of the animals for the purpose of achieving higher productivity. The greatest fodder reserve for additional animal products is the free, unattended, raising of animals, throughout the year, in mountainous and semi-mountainous pastures and meadows, as well as in abandoned and uncultivated areas. In this respect our people have great traditions, which we must revive.

Along with the large-scale concentration and specialization in the public farming sector, it is necessary to work our measures for a full satisfaction of the population's needs in systems of populated centers with everything that their soil produces. The system of self-sufficiency of the population will develop as a part of our uniform socialist economy, on the basis of a further intensification of production in agro-industrial complexes and industrial-agrarian complexes, as well as on the basis of developing systems of settlements. This demands the elaboration of an adequate mechanism for planning, price regulation, contracting and incentives, a system for developing the creative spirit, initiative and flexibility of the agro-industrial complexes and industrial-agrarian complexes, so that they may use all opportunities for increasing agricultural production and for increasing its efficiency. The main factor in this mechanism must be the compiling of a uniform plan on the basis of full exploitation of the soil and of correct combination of state interests with the broad initiatives and creative spirit of okrugs and systems of populated centers.

A necessary condition for the elaboration of plans is the state of the balance sheets in connection with covering the needs for alimentary goods in the systems of populated centers, as well as the elaboration of norm-setting rules in connection with briefing each system of populated centers and each okrug about the norm-set needs for goods which they are supposed to insure for their population on the basis of the self-sufficiency system. On the basis of balance sheets and norm-set regulations, it is necessary to promptly work out comprehensive programs for the systems of populated centers for the period 1977-80 and to organize the implementation of these regulations from the very first day of the next year. Comprehensive programs on national scales must also be worked out promptly for increasing the production of alimentary goods, so that conditions may now be created for developing activities, initiative and creative spirit.

It is particularly important now to improve and develop on even larger scales the trade with fruit, vegetables, meat, milk, and eggs for the purpose of granting the greatest opportunities for the participation of agro-industrial farms and for the participation of the system of the central cooperative union in these activities.

The system of self-sufficiency requires also that in the future the state will grant state subsidies to the okrug people's councils only for production

destined for exports, for the processing of goods and for the purpose-oriented supply of large consumption centers. Additional quantities provided for self-sufficiency purposes, determined on the basis of the norm-set needs, will be insured by each okrug and by each system of populated centers individually. If they are unable to insure the total quantity of goods envisaged in the balance sheets and norm set regulations, they must sign agreements with neighboring systems of populated centers and okrugs, without relying on the centralized funds, which, in the future, will supply only the big cities and individual systems of populated centers. This is why each okrug and each populated center system must be concerned with their own supplies for the growing needs of their population. In addition to this, those who produce more, will have the right to higher norms of consumption, while those who do not fulfill their obligations to the state, will be assigned a reduced consumption norm.

In order to guarantee a normal and highly efficient functioning of the system of self-sufficiency, it is necessary, as of now, to create an organization, from top to bottom, to guarantee that every individual connected with it may accurately and precisely fulfill his obligations. We must strongly emphasize that direct responsibility for the implementation of the system of self-sufficiency is entrusted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and to the agro-industrial complexes, where the tasks of agricultural production are being fulfilled. As for self-sufficiency in okrugs and systems of populated centers, the okrug people's councils bear the main responsibility. A major role in resolving this problem is played by the Central Cooperative Union with its entire system.

The success of this nationwide cause depends, to the greatest extent, on the political, organizational and ideological work of party committees and organizations, and on the active participation and contribution of leading bodies and organizations of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, of the Fatherland Front organizations, the trade unions and of Komsomol and of all sociopolitical organizations. It is the task of party committees and organizations to explain as early as now, and on a large scale, the meaning and essence of this new system, so that it may reach the minds and hearts of every single citizen. It is necessary for party organizations and committees to point out the method and approach to the practical implementation of this task and to supervise the efforts in this direction, as well as to implement political leadership and control of the comprehensive work.

It is necessary to put particular emphasis on the need to most accurately implement the decision, to strictly observe state and contractual discipline, and to intensify care for the protection of public wealth, so that decisive resistance may be raised to the unhealthy trends for personal benefit at the expense of society.

Party committees and organizations now must mobilize the efforts of all working people for the production of more and better goods, for a maximum utilization of the opportunities and reserves existing in this sector, for a powerful

new upsurge in agriculture. The implementation of this task must start immediately, at this moment. Many are the problems which the okrug people's councils and agro-industrial complexes have to resolve as early as during these very months and days. The production of a greater quantity of early vegetables next year demands immediate selection of the plots for sowing, as well as determination of the needs for seedlings under the new conditions; it demands a search for, and registration and preparation of all small vegetable gardens. It is time now to preserve sufficient amounts of coarse fodder for cattle breeding, not only for public farms, but also for the private farms; it is necessary to breed more fowl and pigs for fattening and to start a successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan within the next year.

It is a highly patriotic task for the million-strong Fatherland Front Army to give its social contribution to the work of agro-industrial complexes and industrial-agrarian complexes, as well as for the full utilization of reserves existing in the social farming sector, as well as of the opportunities existing in the private sector. Trade union and Komsomol organizations must now develop mass explanation activities for actively involving working people and youths in implementation of the self-sufficiency system, so that this system may become an inseparable part of the socioeconomic plans of the workers collectives. It is beyond doubt that the organizations of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union will take the initiative for a large-scale fulfillment of this task in their capacity as toilers in the public sector, as well as in their capacity as private farmers.

It is the duty of the mass information media to contribute most actively to the correct explanation of the essence and meaning of the self-sufficiency system, to propagate widely the front-ranking experience and the results of competition for the production of more agricultural goods, and to contribute to the prompt overcoming of obstacles of both a subjective and objective character in implementing this great nationwide cause.

The comprehensive application of the decision, the labor, the selfless devotion and the enthusiasm of the working people in implementing the task assigned as a nationwide cause, are reliable guarantees for the further implementation of the party's December program, of the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP Congress.

CSO: 2200

PATRIOTIC THEME STRESSED IN TV PLAY BY SLAVCHO TRUNSKI

The Prince and the General

Sofia LITERATUREN FRONT in Bulgarian 29 Sep 77 p 6

[Text] I must admit that this production of the television theater drew my attention from the very beginning and suddenly. That is why I hasten to say immediately that "Engagement Dinner" by Slavcho Trunski made me think of the possible surprises in the field of art and of how important it is, when writing something, to have experienced personally the ideological and moral problems, to have adopted them as one's faith, to have been nurtured with them...In such a case there would be no need for posing, fabrications, or pathetic rhetoric.

"Engagement Dinner" would not have been a drama or General Yordan Peev would not have been a tragic personality if this valorous soldier in a general's uniform had not opposed a lie, the dirty manipulations of the palace, and a betrayal of Bulgaria.

The focal point of this political play is the character of the chief-of-staff of the forces of his majesty Boris III, the demagogical monarch who was a perfect master of the art of pretending to care for the interests of the people. The conflict is on a high ideological-moral foundation. It is as political as moral. The conflict is not between the Slavophile and the Germanophile but, above all, between an honest and a hypocritical person. General Peev is a man with a feeling for duty. His conscience faces a battlefield and in this case has nowhere to retreat. That is why he throws in the face of the palace the truth of the dishonest steps and machinations of his highness Prince Kiril. This is a valorous action by an honest Bulgarian soldier which shakes up public opinion, triggers the hatred of the dandied prince who has betrayed Bulgaria's interests and which, alas, leads to the savage and brutal political murder of General Peev...

Slavcho Trunski has "seen" in this character of a Bulgarian man and worthy soldier the most noble features of the firm and lasting values of the people's spirit. At a time when all patriotic and humanistic positions are inflated General Peev remains true to his character and untouchable by the corrupt

court. His character has something romantic and spontaneous. He does not have leftist beliefs. He is even close to the king and the banker Burov. He moves in Union Club circles...However, his moral concern and civic valor turn out to be stronger than leading a calm, petty life with his beloved wife, as provided by the palace...at the expense of a lie and the senseless death of an honest officer, Lieutenant Strezov...At that point his moral opposition to evil develops into ideological opposition. In this sense his character resembles that of Zaimov. We remember the fierce duel between king and general and we know how it ended. The tragic guilt of General Yordan Peev is his faith in the compassion of the monarch...

Indeed, there is a romantic feature in Peev's behavior. However, far more firmly depicted in the play is the realistic nature of his character. The general is a live, earthy, dramatically tense character. He is believable from beginning to end. Even when he can clearly see his own grave he does not betray the imperative of his duty and of his honest, patriotic heart.

Slavcho Trunski has preferred the use of a merciless description when Peev faces his opposite--his highness Kiril. The latter's cold and murderous prudence is sufficient to make us see the familiar Coburg profile. However, the author has not provided a sufficient artistic depth in his treatment of Boris III, describing the reasons for his "position" of observing as a "witness on the side" that which takes place around him. Some of the characters in the play are static in their behavior. We note in some places a melodramatic dragging in relations between General Peev and his beloved. Despite such weaknesses, however, the play "Engagement Dinner" gives us a true and passionate artistic picture of the ideological and moral conflict between General Peev and the men from the palace.

Georgi Avramov's direction makes a conscientious and analytical study of this conflict even though it is not brilliant in terms of interesting directing problems and whims which could break down the composition of the play, pack the action and avoid some boring, dull scenes. I would like to see the actors less as able commentators of the text than as its heated and active coauthors. Official professionalism is insufficient in shortening the distance between characters and the audience. Let me note, however, the passionate individual accent in the interpretation of the characters by Lyubomir Kabakchiev, Stefan Iliev, Asen Milanov, and Venelin Pekhlivanov, as well as the sporadic yet colorful performance by Dimitur Bochev.

"The armor is pierced." This replica in the play actually assumes the importance of a great metaphor in "Engagement Dinner." It is a question of the armor of falsehood, corruption, and betrayal of the national ideals by a palace elite. By Ivan Kirilov.

A Life Dedicated to Bulgaria

Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 6 Jul 77 p 3

[Text] "They will involve Bulgaria in a new adventure and lead it to yet another national catastrophe. It will be a political, economic and military catastrophe. It will be a catastrophe in the souls of the people."

This statement by Major General Yordan Peev, made in 1938, sounds like an ominous prediction. The chief-of-staff of the Bulgarian Army is a loyal tsarist officer. Furthermore, he is a sympathizer of the king. He is a loyal servant of Boris. This lasts until the moment at which Peev learns of the dirty machinations and deals engaged in by Prince Kiril and the minister of war with the German merchant Braun. The general remains mainly an officer of the tsar even at the time when Captain Strezov is cowardly murdered. Starting with that point the author exceptionally emphasizes his patriotic duty and honesty.

"I am the contemporary of these events. All true Bulgarians were shocked by the disgusting intrigue. The action and death of General Peev touched me profoundly. I see in him the patriot, the man who gave his life for Bulgaria, regardless of the tsarist uniform he wore," said Colonel General Slavcho Trunski to a TRUD correspondent.

There are things which cannot be forgotten. There are truths which, in the final account, triumph despite the demagogy of the bourgeois press and the fog which surrounds such truths.

"We have used copies of newspapers reflecting these events as a background of the action in order to achieve greater accuracy and believability," emphasized Georgi Avramov, who directed the television production.

The events take place in 1938. The author has remembered them for nearly 40 years. It is not easy to find the best tone and the most accurate form of expression. Learning of his new work I was surprised by the fact that this is not a story-recollection or an essay, things which the Bulgarian readers customarily associate with Slavcho Trunski. It is true that he has also three motion picture scenarios. Nevertheless, this is a play...

"It is very difficult to write a play. Particularly when it is for the first time. I decided to write a play as early as 1970-1971. I have worked on it for over six years. I have changed the title, the beginning, and the end innumerable times. It always seemed to me that something was not exactly the way I wanted it," the author claims. "Finally, I raised my hands. From here on let the audience have its say," said Comrade Slavcho Trunski.

True, the audience has the final and decisive word. However, at this point we could and should point out a feature of the play. The monarchal-fascist system is usually conceived as an integral reactionary machine. Yet, any more serious look at history indicates unusual cases as well. With the power of documentary evidence General Slavcho Trunski seeks precisely such a case. One such case has been found artistically recreated in General Peev; another one is represented by Captain Strezov. Both are exceptions. The choice of good actors with established reputations on the stage is not

in itself a feature which predetermines success, for Peev is a complex stage character. He knows that "war has a stern language without sentimentality or thoughtlessness." It would be easy for a person to withdraw, particularly when alarming events are developing in a time so important in terms of his private life--the day of his scheduled engagement. This is a day he has waited for for the entire 50 years...Yet, there is a catastrophe threatening the homeland. For the honor of the army, for the sake of Bulgaria, he must remain on his position. Furthermore, he must fulfill his duty to his conscience with a clear awareness of the consequences. It is true that "the men in uniform have a particular destiny. They prepare themselves throughout their lives to face calmly the hour of trial." The fact that the beautiful actress Violeta Mednikarova (in the role of Violeta Doneva) is ready to marry him is precisely because of such qualities, because of her love for him, and because of his honest reputation as a man and a citizen.

I also talked to People's Actor Lyubomir Kabakchiev who plays the role of General Peev: "The main thing in this play is the fact that General Slavcho Trunski differentiates among the tsarist officers. He seeks and finds among them those who oppose fascism. Such is Peev. Even though loyal to the king, he is a patriot, he is honest, he has a feeling of duty. These feelings sent him to the front against the monarchy. It was precisely because of this that the general's character touched me. He is even somewhat naive in his political views and his attitude toward his majesty the king. It is such a naivete that I tried to emphasize in the character. However, starting with his naive faith he reaches the firm conviction that the monarchy can bring only misfortune to the Bulgarian people. The general defends this view at the cost of his life."

Meanwhile, the king, Prince Kiril, and General Daskalov, according to history, leave suddenly. They withdraw to prepare new moves, for, as their friend, the Bulgarian merchant Burov says, "Everyone has a favorite entertainment." Naturally, his own is to unravel and create intrigues. World War II was another intrigue--the most unsuccessful to the Bulgarian ruling clique and the most tragic to the Bulgarian people.

"I worked on the play using authentic documents and living history," said General Slavcho Trunski as I was leaving. Yet, I think that he worked, above all, with the pen of a good writer thoroughly familiar with the laws of historical and life destinies, and with a heart loyal to Bulgaria and to everything Bulgarian. Let us hope that at the end of September the television audience will see and feel in the new play that which the author--our famous partisan and military leader--has wanted to share with us. By Rayna Petrova.

5003
CSO: 2200

BULGARIA

BRIEFS

ZHIVKOV PARTY FOR AKTIV--Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and chairman of the State Committee for Defense, today gave a dinner party in honor of the participants in the meeting of the Bulgarian People's Army party aktiv. Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of national defense, was also present. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 20 Oct 77 AU]

BCP CONTROL COMMITTEE: COMPUTERIZATION--The question of developing, introducing, utilizing and servicing of computer equipment, a question that is exceptionally topical for our economy, was discussed today at a meeting of the Committee on State and People's Control. The control organs, together with the Committee on Science, Technical Progress and Higher Education, have inspected the implementation of party and governmental decisions in this area by the Committee on Unified System of Social Information, the Ministry of Electronics and Electrical Engineering, the Ministry of Supply and State Reserves and the Ministry of Power Supply. The conclusion of the inspection and the meeting of today are that despite some successes in recent years, the development and introduction of computer equipment in the national economy have been delayed. It is necessary to comprehensively improve the planning, coordination, development and introduction of the whole subject of automatic guiding systems. The critical analysis at the time of the inspection has contributed to the speedy elimination of some weaknesses, and has indicated measures for overcoming the other weaknesses. Special attention must be devoted in the future to the maintenance and service of the computer equipment and to making fuller use of the equipment's working time. [Text] [Sofia BTA Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1505 GMT 25 Oct 77 AU]

CSO: 2200

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CPCZ'S KEMPNY ADDRESSES CZECH NATIONAL FRONT

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Oct 77 p 1 AU

[(JH) Report: "Central Committee of the Czech National Front Meets; The Results Achieved Set an Example"]

[Excerpt] The meeting of the National Front Central Committee of the Czech Socialist Republic [in Prague on 20 October] was concluded by Comrade J. Kempny. In his concluding address he stressed that the meeting was based on many facts bearing evidence to the outstanding successes achieved by the National Front organizations in implementing the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress. The facts also bear evidence that the National Front as the class-political alliance of the workers, farmers and the working intelligentsia is successfully developing and unites the overwhelming majority of our citizens around the CPCZ's policy. To strengthen the unity of our society under the CPCZ's leadership is one of the permanent bequests of the February victory of the working people, the 30th anniversary of which we will shortly commemorate.

Comrade J. Kempny stressed that the development of our society must be apparent mainly in the most significant field--the national economy. He paid tribute to the activity of the competing collectives and to the experience and heroic work of individuals expressing the people's attitude to the CPCZ's policy.

"Socialism, which is implementing a policy of peace, friendship and cooperation among the nations, is fulfilling the ideals outlined by the Great October Socialist Revolution. For the first time in the history of mankind it has incorporated in the legal code the right to work, education, care for health, security in old age, and social and political equality. The example of socialism is becoming an ever greater competitor of the bourgeoisie and its class rule. Therefore, it is important to show the world the truth about socialism, which is a society where the people are the genuine rulers," Comrade Kempny said, concluding his statement.

CSO: 2400

EAST GERMANY

AXEN BRIEFS OFFICERS ON SED CONGRESS DECISIONS

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Oct 77 p 2 AU

[Report on SED Politburo member Hermann Axen speech before GDR officers at National Defense Ministry, on 25 November]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--At a 2-day conference generals, admirals and officers of the national People's Army, the border troops and civil defense of the GDR have discussed the political and military task in further implementing the Ninth Party Congress decisions. The participants cordially greeted Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee SED Central Committee members Col Gen Heinz Kessler, Col Gen Herbert Scheibe and Adm Waldemar Verner; as well as members of the Defense Ministry Collegium.

In his speech Hermann Axen analyzed the fundamental changes in the international balance of forces in favor of the forces of peace and of socialism. He called it one of the greatest achievements of the past few years that, as a result of these historical changes, there has been a turn from the Cold War to detente and thus to a certain easing of the danger of a thermonuclear war. However, the various peace-endangering endeavors of the aggressive circles of imperialism emphasize the need to constantly increase the defense strength of socialism and to display a high degree of alertness.

The speaker dealt with various aspects of the accelerated strengthening of real socialism and its growing world-political influence. "Real socialism has reached a qualitatively new development stage; the advantages and the superiority of the new social system are becoming more and more clearly discernible," he said.

On the eve of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution the decisive truth cannot be missed that only socialism is capable of solving mankind's vital questions of today and tomorrow in the working peoples' interest, Hermann Axen said. He explained the program of the fraternal socialist countries for the struggle for arms limitation and disarmament and finally discussed topical questions of the communist world movement.

Rudi Raupach, deputy head of the Culture Department in the SED Central Committee, spoke about fundamental questions of the Marxist-Leninist cultural policy in implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and problems of the spiritual-cultural life in the GDR.

Subsequently the generals, admirals and officers on Tuesday afternoon visited the Eight GDR Arts Exhibit in Dresden. They were accompanied by Kurt Loeffler, state secretary at the Ministry of Culture. During the visit to the Albertinum and in the Exhibition Center on Fucik Square lively conversations ensued with prominent artists. The military showed particular interest in artistic renderings of workers' personalities, as well as motifs from the soldier's everyday life and the comradeship of arms, including works of the professors Willi Sitte, Paul Michaelis and Fritz Eisel, as well as Siegfried Besser. At the end of the visit Admiral Verner declared that the Eight Arts Exhibit impressively reflects that the army members striving for high militant strength and combat readiness, as well as the comradeship in arms with the soldiers of the Red October, have found a firm place in the work of the visual artists.

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES MILITARY GRADUATES

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Oct 77 p 3 AU

[Speech delivered by Army Gen Henz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR minister of national defense, at a reception for graduates from military academies held in Berlin on 26 October]

[Text] I permit myself to welcome you most cordially on behalf of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, chairman of the GDR National Defense Council Comrade Erich Honecker, and to convey to all graduates who have successfully concluded their studies the highest congratulations of the party and state leadership.

Comrade graduates, you have behind you years of strenuous studies in which you were able to acquire all the skills required by a socialist officer to master the complicated tasks of leading our units and groups of units. You have studied with much dedication, persistence and diligence. This is shown by the fact that far more than half of the graduates earned the marks "good" or "excellent," that 41 graduates concluded their training with honors, eight with a special diploma and six with a gold medal.

The outstanding results assume a worthy place among the multifaceted efforts which are being made everywhere in our socialist fatherland and also among its armed organs in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. These performances in study also express the revolutionary vital force of the world-changing ideas of Red October and reveal that the working people in the home country of Marx and Engels have acquired the combat experiences and the teachings of the party of Lenin, and that they know how to creatively apply and cleverly utilize them in peaceful construction work as well as for the reliable military protection of socialism.

I am certain, comrade graduates, that I am speaking in the name of you all if I express, at this festive hour, cordial gratitude to all those comrades who by their judiciousness, care and assistance and through their personal example have decisively contributed to the fact that you are now able to return to our units, groups of units and staffs as highly qualified leadership cadres who, equipped with solid knowledge and skill, will there master military practice.

I want to thank particularly the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, our comrade Erich Honecker, for the constant recommendations, care and support devoted to our army.

We thank equally cordially the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, the USSR Ministry of Defense, and the Soviet military academies. Gratitude and appreciation goes also to the comrades of the Friedrich Engels Military Academy, the Wilhelm Pieck higher military-political school and the Friedrich List higher transportation school. They all, and particularly the university institutions of the USSR and the GDR, their leading comrades, scientists, teachers and functionaries have made a great personal contribution so that you, dear comrades, were able to successfully conclude your studies.

Comrade graduates, you will now assume your new sphere of responsibility which will differ in practice in many respects from what you were used to before your studies. As everywhere in our society, there has been a swift development also in our armed organs. The people have grown and technology has been modernized, the service and living conditions of the armed personnel have improved, and many of the problems have been solved which were of concern at the beginning of your studies.

You will find some new things and even this or that well-known traditional task will be proposed to you in a new manner, accompanied with higher requirements, and will put your political and military knowledge and skill to a test as demanding as the new tasks. Experienced commanders, political officers and party organizations will assist you, but they will also expect you to devote all your strength unrestrictedly to the service of high fighting strength and combat readiness.

Despite all the successes which the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist states together with the peace-loving and progressive forces all over the world have been able to achieve in the past few years in the struggle for detente, high military vigilance still remains an urgent requirement. The most aggressive circles of imperialist states are undertaking every effort to set off a new round of the arms race in order to poison the political climate by increased anticommunist and neofascist propaganda reminiscent of the most sinister times of the Cold War.

We will not let ourselves be diverted from our path by this. Peace for the people and a happy future in socialism and communism was, is, and remains our immutable aim. That is why we desire, and fight for, detente. That is why we remain vigilant and that is why we spare no efforts as soldiers of socialism as long as imperialist dangers are threatening our working people and peace.

An old proverb says "He who rests rusts." As socialist military personnel we know what it means and will continue also in the future to do everything in our power to keep our sword sharp and free of rust. We are convinced that you, comrade graduates, will continue also in the future to responsibly fulfill your military class assignment as befits communists in uniform.

Base yourself on the forces of your party collective and see to it by your personal actions that a party-like atmosphere prevails everywhere centering around the striving for excellent performance and the struggle for constant high combat readiness. Be always a good superior and comrade to your subordinates: hard and unyielding in your demands but also full of understanding and compassion for the joys and sorrows of your subordinates!

Never forget that your political and military knowledge, abilities and skills will remain productive and useful for our society only when you continue to incessantly learn! Heed always the admonishing words of the outstanding Soviet communist and general, Mikhail Frunze, who once warmly recommended to Soviet military graduates: "Only those among you who will be dissatisfied with themselves, who will not put up with the insufficiency and limitations of scientific knowledge which they will take from the academy, who will strive to expand their horizon and perfect their theoretical and practical knowledge --only they will not lag in military science, and only they will advance and possibly carry scores and hundreds of other people with them."

In this spirit, comrades, I ask you to raise your glass and drink:

--To the future successful and fruitful work of our youngest generation of military academy graduates--to their successes, their health and their personal wellbeing!

--To the leading force of our society, to the SED, its Central Committee, and our general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker!

--To your health, dear comrades!

CSO: 2300

WEST GERMAN COMMENTARY ON HONECKER BIOGRAPHY

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 9 Sep 77 p 12

[Article by Peter Jochen Winters: "Cornerstone of a New Personality Cult--The First Official Biography of Erich Honecker"]

[Text] Berlin, September--What was right for Brezhnev on his 70th birthday is proper for Erich Honecker on his 65th. In time for the festive occasion, the first official biography of the general secretary of the SED and chairman of the State Council of the GDR has been published in East Berlin. (Erich Honecker, Skizze seines politischen Lebens [An Outline of His Political Life]. Published by the Institute for Marxism-Leninism of the Central Committee of the SED. Dietz Verlag, [East] Berlin, 224 pages, 5.50 marks.)

On more than 200 pages, the cornerstone has been laid here for a new edifice of the personality cult, under official party auspices, by the Institute for Marxism-Leninism at the SED Central Committee.

Walter Ulbricht, Honecker's foster father, who has almost become a nonperson in the GDR today, also plays only a miserable small part in this biographical sketch of his successor. If our count is right, he is mentioned only three times altogether, as one among many. In fact, however, Ulbricht was, after all, general secretary or first secretary of the SED from 1950 to 1971, and from 1960 to his death in 1973 chairman of the State Council of the GDR. He was the most powerful German on the other side, placing his stamp on the second German state for more than 20 years. To whom if not to Ulbricht--to whom he was always devoted--does Honecker owe his rise? Was it not Ulbricht who made Honecker a candidate of the Politburo in 1950 and secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Politburo in 1958, who named him secretary of the National Defense Council in 1960--of which he was himself the chairman--and to whom in the beginning of the 1960's he turned over the direction of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the SED? If Honecker, as the book emphasizes, as responsible Central Committee secretary in the 1950's and 1960's was able to attend to all questions of security and of the armed forces and even was in charge of the "planning and construction" of the wall on 13 August 1961, if he later

became chief of the party cadre, if he drafted the party statute of 1963 and if women's affairs and sports policy were among his fields of responsibility--he owed all this primarily to Ulbricht--and not perhaps to old Pieck, who as GDR president had been no more than a figurehead since 1949 and who finally died in his 85th year in September 1960.

Pieck and Thaelmann, however--not Ulbricht--are presented by the anonymous authors as predecessors and, above all, exemplars of today's SED chief. Thaelmann, Pieck, Honecker--these are the names which today are supposed to mark the history of the development of German communism. There is no room here for Ulbricht. With Pieck, Honecker had enjoyed a very cordial relationship "since the beginning of their collaboration in 1945": Honecker had had the greatest respect for Pieck as a fatherly friend and teacher. "At the Side of Wilhelm Pieck for a New Life of the Young Generation" is, then, also the heading of the chapter which deals with Honecker's role in founding the FDJ and with the period of 1946 to 1955 during which he was chairman of the FDJ. Elsewhere in the book it is stated that "from youth, Erich Honecker regarded Ernst Thaelmann, the fiery proletarian revolutionary, the consistent Marxist-Leninist and internationalist, as his exemplar." And in order to describe Honecker's gallery of ancestors in no uncertain terms, the biographers proclaim: "All the comrades working together with Erich Honecker could tell from his leadership activity that he had attended Thaelmann's school of party work, that his character and work were distinguished by criteria which had characterized Wilhelm Pieck as party chairman and president." These are such fine qualities as "adherence to principles, an unbureaucratic method and the ironclad principle not to procrastinate in anything but to decide questions immediately and clearly, as well as objectivity and human warmth."

It is also remarkable that the authors now, as a matter of course, count Honecker among the "activists of the first hour," though, as far as we can see, he had never been accorded this honor during the Ulbricht era. The book is silent about what Honecker, who had been imprisoned in the Brandenburg-Goerden penitentiary since 1937 on the basis of a verdict by the infamous "People's Court," did in the last weeks before the entry of the Soviet troops into Brandenburg. It does not report about his escape from a labor detail of the penitentiary in Berlin on 6 March 1945, which he presumably staged on his own hook and without coordination with the illegal resistance group in the penitentiary and which meanwhile has been described in detail by one of his fellow inmates. Nor does it say anything about what happened to him then until the war was over. It merely notes that the inmates of the Brandenburg penitentiary were liberated by the Red Army on 27 April 1945 and quotes Honecker's address on the 30th anniversary of the liberation of the penitentiary, in which he stated: "The enthusiasm with which we embraced the Soviet soldiers remains unforgettable."

Just as about this obscure period in Honecker's life, the "outline of his political life" is also silent about such delicate topics as Honecker's relationship with artists and writers, about which so many good things

were written immediately after the eighth party congress. Honecker's relationship with the churches is likewise taboo for his biographers, and nothing is said about his policy vis-a-vis the Federal Republic. On the other hand, the book reports that Honecker likes to relax among friends, sometimes, to this day, plays Skat and, passionate hunter that he is, "likes to spend time in the open country." He is said to like both old and new fighting songs, intoning them himself in meetings with old comrades-in-arms or young fellow fighters. And finally: "His few leisure hours and, above all, his vacation, he likes to spend in the circle of his family with his wife, Margot, his children and his grandchildren. Like every grandfather, he is proud of his grandson, a photo of whom stands on the desk in his office."

The Honecker biography also wants to create the impression that things really only began in earnest with socialism and communism when Honecker became the head of the SED in May 1971. In the second half of the 1960's, we read, economic policy decisions and additional projects attached to the 1966-1970 Five-Year Plan had resulted in increased disproportions in the economy. "Increasingly, difficulties had cropped up in the supply of the population, in the working and living conditions of the working people." Honecker had therefore come to believe "that it was necessary to bring about changes in the policy of the party." The Eighth Party Congress, in June 1971, had rejected the thesis of socialism as a comparatively independent social order "and other pseudoscientific theories which had been spread in the GDR in the second half of the 1960's." Basing himself on Marxism-Leninism and on the general rules of socialism and communist construction, and in complete accord with the realizations gained by the Soviet party, Honecker had founded the "strategy and tactics for forming a developed socialist society in the GDR." He had stated emphatically that the main content of the activity of party and state had to be ever better to satisfy the material and intellectual-cultural needs of the people, to shape socialist personalities and to develop socialist social relationships.

The comprehensive sociopolitical program of the GDR which was announced after the Ninth Party Congress, the comprehensive residential building program, the further development of the "capital of Berlin," the well-organized "national defense, embracing the entire social life," the "fighting association with the CPSU," the "indestructible alliance with the Soviet Union and firm anchoring of the GDR in the socialist community of nations," proletarian internationalism as "a matter close to one's heart," the policy of coexistence, seeing to it that the GDR was recognized completely under international law and that businesslike relations were established with capitalist countries--all this, and much more, is connected by the biographers with the name of Erich Honecker, whose resoluteness, great initiative and "outstanding statesman's abilities" they cannot praise enough.

What with so much enthusiasm on the part of the authors of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism of the SED Central Committee, it is not easy to believe the words of admonishment written by Friedrich Ebert, the senior

member of the SED Politburo, on the occasion of Honecker's 65th birthday:
"He himself has never seen it any other way: he is and remains a representative of the party, a representative of the working people."

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EAST GERMANY

SUMMARIES OF MAJOR 'STAAT UND RECHT' ARTICLES, JANUARY-AUGUST 1977

January Summaries

Potsdam-Babelsberg STAAT UND RECHT in German Vol 26 No 2, Feb 77 signed to press 30 Dec 76 pp 220-222

Growing Contribution of Social Organizations to Solution of Economic Problems During Continued Shaping of Developed Socialist Society in GDR

[Summary of article by Dr Richard Mand and Dr Richard Stueber, GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence, published in STAAT UND RECHT No 1, Jan 77, pp 5-16. A translation of this article is published in JPRS 68716, 3 March 1977, No 1360 of this series]

[Text] The social organizations of the working people, belonging, as a firm component of the political organization of socialist society, among the impulses of socialist and communist construction, are developing more and more as political forms of social emancipation in that what is specific in them in a more and more pronounced manner informs social effectiveness. The authors observe that this is reflected in a number of general developmental tendencies in all socialist countries. By use of instructive factual materials they distinguish four main trends through which, in the economic field, the increasing role of social organizations takes shape in the process that shapes the developed socialist society.

Social Organizations and Personality Development in Developed Socialist Society--
On Some Research Aspects in State Theory

[Summary of article by Dr Peter Zinnecker, GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence, published in STAAT UND RECHT No 1, Jan 77, pp 16-23. A translation of this article is published in JPRS 68716, 3 March 1977, No 1360 of this series]

[Text] The fact of an ever more extensive and effective participation by the masses in the management of state and society implies a steadily closer cooperation between the state and social organizations. Through and within the social organizations the citizens are putting their basic socialist rights into effect. With the development of socialist production relations and of socialist democracy, greater importance attaches to responsible and expert activities by each individual, to his abilities and his readiness to serve. Communist personality is crucially determined by an aware participation in the management of social affairs. Problems of science research in the exploration of the social organizations' personality-forming role are treated in detail.

Law on Constitution of Courts and Some Research Tasks

[Summary of article by Dr Frohmut Mueller, GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence, published in STAAT UND RECHT No 1, Jan 77, pp 24-33]

[Text] The author defines the law on the constitution of courts as an element of the legislative program brought to realization after the Eighth SED Congress and explains the new features in the law of the constitution of courts of the GDR. He discusses essential aspects implied in the further development of socialist democracy producing a greater social effectiveness in jurisdiction and in the cooperation between the courts and the other organs, especially the people's representations and their organs. In the last part of the article, conclusions pertaining to scientific research are put up for discussion. Among other things, the author emphasizes that the social problems to be explored in the field of the law on the constitution of courts are part and parcel of our unified socialist state power, a uniform jurisdiction should have to be promoted by all courts, and the criteria for effectiveness in jurisdiction constantly should have to be checked on the basis of the new social conditions and, if necessary, supplemented.

On Development of Legal Forms for CEMA Activity

[Summary of article by Dr Lothar Ruester, GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence, published in STAAT UND RECHT No 1, Jan 77 pp 34-44]

[Text] Proceeding from the tasks of the complex program, the author analyzes the development of the legal forms of CEMA activity and generalizes the experiences in the application of its normative documents. In this he mainly deals with the principle of unanimity among the interested member countries, examines the growing importance of CEMA recommendations and resolutions, treats the legal character of the recommendations made to the member countries on matters of economic and scientific-technical cooperation as CEMA's most important form of legal activity, documents the interconnection between recommendations and forms of contract and, in conclusion, elaborates newly developing forms of CEMA activity, for example the CEMA standards and coordinated recommendations and accords.

Economic Laws, Economic Management and Political Organization of Developed Socialist Society

[Summary of article by Dr Hans-Ulrich Hochbaum, economic sciences section, Friedrich Schiller University, Jena; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 1, Jan 77, pp 66-77. A translation of this article is published in JPRS 68669, 23 February 1977, TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE--ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS No 1594]

[Text] The point of departure for the author in his thesis-oriented deliberations is the nature and role of the political organization of socialist society, which he explores, in particular, with respect to the broad use made of the economic laws of socialism. He emphasizes, and subsequently proves, that state and social management activity involves the use of various inevitabilities that have to be the object of an emerging socialist managerial science and, especially, a science of socialist economic management. The author explains the role of law as the most comprehensive and universally binding management tool and how its effectiveness can be raised. The conclusion of the article is made up of issues resulting from the activity of the socialist state as economic management power organ within the political organization of socialist society.

February Summaries

Potsdam-Babelsberg STAAT UND RECHT in German Vol 26 No 3, Mar 77 signed to press 27 Jan 77 p 334

Crime Fighting and the Rights of Citizens in Socialism

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Ulrich Daehn, deputy director of research; Prof Dr Joachim Renneberg (deceased) and Prof Dr Hans Weber; all at GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 2, Feb 77, pp 117-125. A translation of this article is published in JPRS 68961, 19 April 1977, No 1379 of this series]

[Text] The authors start from the consideration that socialism has been the first and only social order in history showing itself capable of insuring thorough and lasting successes in crime fighting and prevention. The achievements and future prospects of the struggle by socialist society for gradually reducing crime have their objective basis in actual social conditions which in their essence and of necessity combine with the working people's responsibility to assuming, with awareness, their fundamental human and civic rights. Some basic features in socialist penal policy are treated in detail and at the same time -- all throughout the article -- the completely opposite practice of imperialist states also is presented. The educational effect measures of penal law responsibility have on the criminal is a process of deliberate self-determination and education for responsible action.

Socialist Justice as Principle for Sentencing

[Summary of article by Dr Erich Buchholz, law professor, Humboldt University, East Berlin; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 2, Feb 77, pp 126-135. A translation of this article is published in JPRS 68961, 19 April 1977, No 1379 of this series]

[Text] Justice under socialist conditions is an inviolable and essential attribute of sentencing and, with it, a decisive prerequisite and condition for a high social effectiveness of the penal law in the concrete practice of trial proceedings. After explaining the connections between socialist justice and the justice of law, the author examines problems in the just application of penal law. He emphasizes that a just application of penal law, just sentencing, is impossible without having understood the social effects of a crime and, in its essential features, the personality of the criminal expressed in it. In conclusion the point is made that a scientific doctrine on

sentencing should have to work out uniform application principles for various measures, with priority to be assigned to delimiting criteria leading to convictions with prison sentences and without prison sentences.

Problems of Categorizing Economic Contracts

[Summary of article by Dr Claus Biefeld, professor of political science and jurisprudence, Martin Luther University, Halle-Wittenberg; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 2, Feb 77, pp 135-147. A translation of this article is published in JPRS 68976, 21 April 1977, TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE--ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS No 1618]

[Text] After first sketching the principles and importance of categorizing and of the relationship among classes, categories and types of economic contracts, the author brings out the need for a reorganization, specification and development of categorization due to the development of socialist economic law, while explaining the principal lines and criteria in categorization in service, coordination and organizational contracts. He examines various types of them and offers suggestions on the further development of contract categories and types.

March Summaries

Potsdam-Babelsberg STAAT UND RECHT in German Vol 26 No 4, Apr 77 signed to press 25 Feb 77 pp 445-447

The New Labor Code--An Important Tool to Shape the Developed Socialist Society

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Frithjof Kunz, GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence; and Prof Dr Gerhard Schuessler, academy rector, chairman, Research Council for Political Science and Jurisprudence, GDR Academy of Sciences; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 3, Mar 77, pp 229-239]

[Text] Starting from the democratic discussion in the GDR of the labor code draft, the authors convincingly prove that in capitalist countries there is no true democracy for discussing and organizing labor law. After giving a historical survey on the development of labor law thus far in the GDR, they clearly show that the draft amounts to a consistent continuation of the systematic and scientifically established policy on shaping the developed socialist society in the field of labor relations. They furthermore

explain some essential features of the new labor code and define as typical in it that it, in its totality, embodies the basic social rights and political freedoms of the working people and is setting norms for appropriate tasks, duties, rights and labor law claims.

New Tasks for State Management and Planning of Scientific-Technical Progress

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Gerhard Feige, GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 3, Mar 77, pp 329-250]

[Text] The author starts out by explaining the results already achieved and the further objectives in implementation of the realization provided at the second SED Central Committee session that the acceleration and deepening of scientific-technical progress has become the key issue for performance improvements in the 1976-1980 Five-Year Plan. In conjunction with it, scientific-technical progress has to be moved into the center of state management. It is further explained that the complexity of its management and planning is of a new quality, with all the implications that entails for all state organs, economic management organs, facilities, combines and enterprises.

Requirements of Investment Law and Its Implementation in Agriculture

[Summary of article by Dr Rolf Steding, GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 3, Mar 77, pp 250-260. A translation of this article is published in JPRS 69129, 20 May 1977, TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE--ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS No 1629, pp 26-34]

[Text] Based on an analysis of the implementation of law in agricultural investment matters, the author offers suggestions on the application of investment law regulations in agricultural investment construction and the future legislation in this field. He goes into details here mainly about the role and importance of the basic assets resolution, the investment guideline and the order on the managing, planning, balancing and controls in setting up industrialized crop and animal production facilities, reaching the conclusion that economic investment matters, including agriculture, have to be handled uniformly, with an eye to the particular conditions applying in agriculture. Describing agricultural investment management as an element in the state management in agriculture and foodstuffs industry altogether, the author brings out criteria meant to improve state investment management in agriculture.

On Criteria for Construction of Socialist Legal System

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Hans Dietrich Moschuetz, GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 3, Mar 77, pp 273-277]

[Text] The author takes issue with the matters discussed in the article by I. Wagner (STAAT UND RECHT, 1976, pp 1052 ff), mainly with Wagner's view on defining the criteria for the dynamics of the legal system in developed socialist society and with the factors that are crucial in the socialist legal system, its structure and its development.

On Legal Elaboration of Property and Utilization Conditions in Statute of LPG for Crop Production

[Summary of article by Dr Erich Siegert, jurisprudence section, Karl Marx University, Leipzig; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 3, Mar 77, pp 277-288]

[Text] The author presents for discussion specific ideas on the legal elaboration of various complexes in the LPG for crop production statute. He offers several suggestions, for example on how the principle on the indivisibility of certain parts of cooperative wealth is to be applied and further developed, on alternatives in carrying out common investments in crop production, the handing over of economic means to cooperative facilities, and the participation of the LPG for crop production in communal measures.

April Summaries

Potsdam-Babelsberg STAAT UND RECHT in German Vol 26 No 5, May 77 signed to press 30 Mar 77 pp 558-560

Freedom From Exploitation--Socialist Basic Rights and Human Rights

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Eberhard Poppe, rector, Martin Luther University, Halle-Wittenberg; member, GDR Academy of Sciences; and Dr Angelika Zschiedrich of the academy's Institute for the Theory of State and Law; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 4, Apr 77, pp 341-354]

[Text] The authors start out by emphasizing the fundamental importance of property relations in an objective analysis of basic and human rights in any given form of society. From there, they demonstrate in detail that the realization of such civil rights as equality, liberty and the dignity of the person is ultimately always defeated under capitalist conditions by the property relations and that, in contrast,

socialist society, based on the social ownership of the means of production, offers the guarantee for genuine freedom, democracy and the dignity of man. They show that the freedom from exploitation is a basic right in the GDR, manifested in its constitution, and they demand that this freedom be given a breakthrough also within the framework of international law, as only on its basis numerous human freedoms and rights can be brought to realization.

On Deputy's Function in Decision-making Process of Local People's Representations

[Summary of article by Dr Gerhard Riege, professor of political science and jurisprudence, Friedrich Schiller University, Jena; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 4, Apr 77, pp 355-365]

[Text] The author explains that a productive and close relationship, focused on the need for shaping the socialist society, among deputies, people's representations and citizens greatly depends on the decision-making process. His treatment includes not only those who make the decisions, that is, the deputies, but also, and primarily, the relations among the people's representations, their organs and representatives, the citizens and their collectives as well as the social organizations, from all of which optimum decisions must emerge. Thereafter, the influence the deputies have on the decision-making process is described, based on the proposition that a decision is the outcome of a process that is multilayered and is coped with by diverse methods, and that it includes analysis and comparison between the target and the current status that has been reached. From this, the given possibilities for reaching the target are derived, and they are shown to be legally binding.

Nonmaterial Production and People's Property Laws (Theses)

[Summary of article by Dr Willi Linden, political science and jurisprudence section, Martin Luther University, Halle-Wittenberg; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 4, Apr 77, pp 365-375]

[Text] Investigations in jurisprudence are attributing increasing importance to the people's property right to scientific-technical data as a central juridical category. Up to now, in works in jurisprudence on non-material production and the social utilization of its results, the problems of the ownership in nonmaterial products have mostly been presented as a partial aspect

of scientific-technical copyright law. As the views on what scientific-technical copyright law necessarily amounts to and the views on the subjective rights of socialist economic organizations deriving from such copyright differ, the author is posing theses on selected property law particularities regarding non-material economic commodities to be discussed, the main group of which consists of scientific-technical data.

On the Subject of Court-of-Law Ethics

[Summary of article by Dr Hans Schoenfeldt, political science and jurisprudence section, Friedrich Schiller University, Jena; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 4, Apr 77, pp 375-384. A translation of this article is published in JPRS 69438, 18 July 1977, No 1418 of this series, pp 21-30]

[Text] Court-of-law ethics, a special discipline of Marxist-Leninist ethics, helps create scientific prerequisites for the management and administration of jurisprudence, especially for the moral education of the cadres and the moral function of jurisprudence. To explain the nature and subject matter of court-of-law ethics, the author deals with the following major aspects: Court-of-law ethics and Marxist ethics; court-of-law ethics and jurisprudence; the subject matter of court-of-law ethics; and the tasks of court-of-law ethics. In conclusion he points to the need for comprehensively elaborating the theoretical foundations of court-of-law ethics and, on that basis, disclosing, generalizing and further penetrating the practical experiences of jurisprudence specialists.

On the Significance of Biological and Psychological Anomalies in Causes and Conditions for Crimes of Violence and Sex

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Kurt Manecke, Prof Dr Walter Orschekowski and Dr Rolf Rindert, jurisprudence section, Karl Marx University, Leipzig; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 4, Apr 77, pp 385-392. A translation of this article is published in JPRS 69412, 12 July 1977, No 1415 of this series, pp 16-23]

[Text] The authors wish to encourage discussion. Their conclusions are the following: (1) Crimes committed by persons with biological and psychological anomalies are also still socially determined. (2) Biological and psychological anomalies, while they do determine a not inconsiderable number of crimes, especially violent and sex crimes, still in principle depend on social determination. (3) Only in exceptional cases, especially when they

approach insanity, can anomalies acquire a special weight, yet they do not necessarily cause crimes.

(4) Anomalies may be of importance in causing individual acts, yet they cannot cause criminality, and not violent crimes and sex crimes, as an overall phenomenon.

May Summaries

Potsdam-Babelsberg STAAT UND RECHT in German Vol 26 No 6, Jun 77 signed to press 25 Apr 77 pp 670-671]

Role of Worker-and Peasant Inspectorate (ABI) Organs in Perfecting Labor's Social Organization

[Summary of article by Rolf Fischer, chairman, ABI kreis committee, Potsdam City; and Dr Werner Gramann, GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 5, May 77, pp 483-491]

[Text] Proceeding from the Leninist accounting and control principles, the authors, by use of the mass controls carried out in the second half of 1976 on the use made of basic assets, explain the ABI tasks in the shaping of developed socialist society. Within the scope of their detailed remarks about this control in Potsdam City, they come up with the assessment that the control has released many impulses for management training in the basic assets economy and directed numerous forces at these tasks in the intensification of social production, a matter which, among other things, underscores its multiple effects on deepening socialist democracy in the area of material production.

Theoretical and Practical Problems in Legal Regulation of Socialist Property in GDR Agriculture

[Summary of article by Dr Heinz Gold and Dr Gerhard Rosenau, GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 5, May 77, pp 492-501. A translation of this article is published in JPRS 69443, 18 July 1977, TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE--ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS No 1649, pp 35-45]

[Text] The legal regulations on socialist property in agriculture the socialist state has to determine are decisively determined by the class relations as expressed in our alliance policy. All legal regulations on socialist property in agriculture also have to contribute to the development of consciousness and the formation of new modes of conduct. This has been taken into account in

the legal regulations of the model statute drafts of the LPGs for crop and animal production. The authors subsequently explain the legal regulations of both forms of socialist property in agriculture, public property and cooperative property.

On Elaboration of Basic Right of Democratic Participation in GDR Civil Code and Problems of Its Implementation

[Summary of article by Dr Helga Lieske, GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 5, May 77, pp 502-508]

[Text] Characteristic of the Civil Code is that the shaping of basic rights is an integral part of the various fields of regulations. The preamble and articles 9, 114 ff, 135, 136 and 163 specify the collective democratic participation in the shaping of civil rights relations. Subjective rights and duties also have been formulated in the Civil Code in such a way that the citizens, by assuming them, are putting their active participation right into effect. Regarding the democratic participation right vested in the Civil Code, it has to be taken into account that the term "participation" is not in every case identical with basic democratic right. That applies, for example, to the exercise of pre-contractual or contractual obligations. The principle of democratic participation and problems of its implementation then are illustrated by the example of tenants communities in the Civil Code.

June Summaries

Potsdam-Babelsberg STAAT UND RECHT in German Vol 26 No 7, Jul 77 signed to press 27 May 77 pp 781-783

Responsibility of Local State Organs for Economic and Social Development in the Territory

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Michael Benjamin, GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 6, Jun 77, pp 565-574]

[Text] The article starts out with the complex political, economic and social development of the territories as a policy element by the working class party. On that basis are discussed in detail the growing economic and social tasks in the territory, questions of socialist democracy in the complex development in the territory and the growing responsibility of the local state organs. In particular, the author points to the study and creative application of experiences of the USSR.

Economic Contracts in Planning Process (Theses)

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Claus J. Kreutzer, School of Commerce, Leipzig; and Prof Dr Gerhard Pflicke, Bruno Leuschner School of Economics, East Berlin; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 6, Jun 77, pp 575-586]

[Text] Under the aspect of more effective control over inter-enterprise cooperation relations, the authors define the nature and specific function of economic contracts. They explain their advantages and show where and how they have to be made more effective. Some of their remarks concern the various types of economic contracts, the right time for concluding contracts and the problems in meeting contractual obligations.

New Forms of Economic Relations Between Different Systems

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Hans Spiller, dean, faculty of law and economic sciences, Martin Luther University, Halle-Wittenberg; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 6, Jun 77, pp 587-597]

[Text] Proceeding from the acceleration of the objectively prevailing tendency toward an internationalization of economic life, caused by international detente, combined with the reduction in existing discrimination, trade constraints and financial restrictions vis-a-vis the socialist countries, the author, by means of copious factual material, analyses the new qualitative level reached in inter-system cooperation among states with differing social orders. That is defined by long-term arrangements and complexity in economic accords based on international law, credit accords based on international law, cooperation through a division of labor for the development of projects in third countries, contractually determined coordination of production programs, agreements, based on international law, on the activities by mixed corporations in capitalist states and by representatives of foreign establishments in socialist states, and compensation agreements.

Problems of Legal Responsibility and Response to Law Violations

[Summary of article by Dr Tord Riemann, professor of law, Humboldt University, East Berlin; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 6, Jun 77, pp 622-634]

[Text] The author observes that the responsibility state organs, deputies and state functionaries have is essentially not satisfied by the concept of "legal responsibility" as having to stand up to law violations committed. It mainly means standing up for the fulfillment of tasks assigned, that is to say, for how responsibility assigned is exercised. In the discussions of the concept of "legal responsibility" it is a matter of how the state and society respond to law violations. From that question one should proceed, in the author's view, in order to achieve practicable results with regard to diverse kinds of reaction to various kinds of law violations and with respect to the effectiveness of the measures to be taken.

July-August Summaries

Potsdam-Babalesberg STAAT UND RECHT in German Vol 26 No 9, Sep 77 signed to press 25 Jul 77 pp 1001-1007]

Power and Democracy in Revolutionary Process of Transition to Socialism--
On the Second SED Congress in 1947

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Karl-Heinz Schoeneburg, Institute for State and Law Theory, GDR Academy of Sciences; and Dr Karl Urban, GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 7, Jul 77, pp 677-690]

[Text] Proceeding from the foremost task at the time of the Second SED Congress in September 1947 of consolidating the antifascist-democratic power as the necessary prerequisite for the gradual transition to the workers-and-farmers state of the GDR, a form of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and from the realization that the development of the antifascist-democratic state organization had to give rise, in its state activity and forms of state organization, to features, criteria and elements that would, on a continual basis, become those of the future socialist state, the authors, making use of Second Party Congress materials, examine how those historical requirements were met. They mainly deal with problems that have to do with the question of the class character of the antifascist-democratic power, especially with the recognition given to the leadership role of the workers class in state and society, the leadership role of the working class party in the state organs, and the relationship between party and state, the recruiting and training of state functionaries of a new type. They also analyze the Second Party Congress demand for creating a unified system of democratic state power based on democratic centralism.

Legal Problems in Organization and Work of Social Organizations

[Summary of article by Dr Carola Luge and Dr Richard Mand, GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 7, Jul 77, pp 690-700]

[Text] The authors by this contribution, in which social reality with respect to the role and importance of the social organizations in the GDR are analyzed, attend to a number of legal aspects in their formation, organization and activity. Especially with respect to the right of assembly they are explaining that the formation, organization and activities of the social organizations are placed on the solid foundation of the socialist legal order. They also explain why the increasing role and importance of the social organizations, due to the continued shaping of the developed socialist society, must be reflected in an expanded legal statute for them that will be set down in legal regulations as well as in norms and organizational rules that will become binding on the members.

On Continued Development of Legal Services in Socialist Agriculture

[Summary of article by Dr Manfred Gruska, Eisenach Kreis Council; and Dr Werner Haring, GDR Ministry of Justice; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 7, Jul 77, pp 701-707]

[Text] According to the material they have seen on legal services in the socialist agricultural enterprises in the GDR, the authors maintain they are thus far in evidence in some of the agricultural enterprises only and, in form and scope, differ greatly from each other. A central orientation on the activity of legal personnel, especially with regard to the particulars in socialist agriculture, therefore is of vital importance. Other needed insights about it can come from an analysis of current methods in legal service, with which the authors deal in its essentials. They are of the view that in socialist agriculture two main forms of multi-enterprise service are emerging. There are either the inter-enterprise or cooperative facilities or departments with two subdivisions and those with legal personnel in the larger agricultural enterprises (LPG, GPG, ZBE) who also give service to the other enterprises. In the end the authors offer their conclusions regarding the further development of legal services in agriculture.

Legal Problems of Health Service With Special Consideration of Organ Transplants

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Hans Hinderer and Dr Ulrich Lehmann, political science and jurisprudence section, Martin Luther University, Halle-Wittenberg; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 7, Jul 77, pp 708-717]

[Text] The implementation order on organ transplants is an important legal regulation combining the requirements for enforcing assured scientific progress with the respect needed for the rights of the individual who acts as organ transplant donor or recipient. Proceeding from that proposition, the authors deal with the physician's responsibility and with the prerequisites for carrying out organ transplants and examine legal problems occurring in the process. In particular, they are dealing with legal questions pertaining to the removal of organs from a dead donor and those that arise for a live donor when organs are removed and with regard to the approval of implantation by a recipient.

Responsibility in International Law and Prerequisites for Its Applicability

[Summary of article by Dr Hans-Juergen Mueller, GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 7, Jul 77, pp 717-729]

[Text] After presenting the theoretical and practical importance of the norms of international law responsibility as the fundamental aspect of international law in force, the author brings out the criteria for differentiating among responsibilities in accordance with the degree of seriousness -- depending on the kind of broken obligation as well as the manner of the violation -- and the consequences of such legal violations, as well as the preconditions giving rise to international law responsibility in the first place. He deals in detail with the two elements -- one objective and one subjective -- which form the premise for defining an act as being in violation of international law. The objective prerequisite for there arising this kind of responsibility is the illegality of an act, the subjective prerequisite, the possibility of attribution of such an act to a subject of international law.

On Development of GDR System of Political Science and Jurisprudence

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Michael Benjamin, GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 7, Jul 77, pp 740-750]

[Text] The discussion has grown stronger recently of the political science and jurisprudence system. More and more the question is being asked in what way the subject matter of legal regulation determines the structure of the socialist legal system and the system of political science and jurisprudence. Here a point always is made of the central role played by state management in the development of the system of political science and jurisprudence. The author takes issue on this matter with proponents of different views. While treating the relationship between managerial science and political science and jurisprudence he presents for discussion his own definition on the scientific organization of state management. After a detailed examination of selected matters in this field, the contribution closes with remarks about the systematic character of political science and jurisprudence.

Methodological Problems of Socialist State's Economic Role

[Summary of article by Manfred Schulz, currently in Moscow; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 7, Jul 77, pp 751-760]

[Text] After an assessment of the theoretical results assured about the economic role of the socialist state the author explores the relationship between the categories of the economic role of the socialist state and the economic function of the socialist state. Looked at from the substantive side there is a contradiction here not sufficiently taken into account thus far throughout the use made of both categories in the general theory of state. State theory uses them, by and large, synonymously. The author is of the opinion that economic role and economic function are categories belonging to different disciplines. The economic role is not a category of the general theory of state and law but of political economy. Using as example some problems in the state management of scientific-technical progress, the author shows that the state theory conception (the aspect of the economic function of the socialist state) has to be refined for exploring the political and the legally relevant questions in this process, as well as of those of socialist economic organization altogether.

Socialism and Human Rights--Theoretical Aspects of Political Science and Jurisprudence

[Summary of article by Dr Carola Luge, Dr Richard Mand and Prof Dr Rudi Rost, GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 8, Aug 77, pp 789-797. A translation of this article is published in JPRS 70001, 19 Oct 1977, No 1463 of this series]

[Text] For describing human rights in socialism and determining its essence and substance the traditional bourgeois concept of human rights cannot be used as a point of departure. All basic rights proclaimed in bourgeois constitutions are measured against, and are subject to, capitalist property. For that reason human rights in the capitalist states find their yardstick and limits in the interests of the bourgeoisie and ultimately stand revealed today as monopoly capitalist rights. Human rights in socialism, a complex of material and spiritual values as well as of lofty social values, are an expression of social progress and are legally secured and assured through an extensive system of guarantees. They determine the degree of the freedom of personality, at the full realization of which they are aimed. Through the unity between human rights and fundamental duties, reflecting a high degree of socialist democracy, the fulfillment of duties becomes an important prerequisite for the exercise and realization of the human rights.

Politics and Law in Shaping of Developed Socialist Society

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Gerhard Schuessler, rector, GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence; chairman, Research Council for Political Science and Jurisprudence, GDR Academy of Sciences; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 8, Aug 77, pp 797-805. A translation of this article is published in JPRS 69978, 17 Oct 1977, No 1461 of this series]

[Text] The author starts his remarks with the misrepresentations of the Marxist-Leninist view on the inseparable unity of politics and law, with which he takes issue throughout. He explains the close interdependency between socialist law and socialist politics and gives details on their specific and particular aspects as well. Doing so he also explains, among other things, that and how the importance of law is growing along with the shaping of the developed socialist society and what the role is that has to be played in accurately observing the interrelations between politics and law.

Political Science, Jurisprudence and Scientific Communism

[Summary of article by Dr Ingo Wagner, professor of law, Karl Marx University, Leipzig; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 8, Aug 77, pp 806-817]

[Text] The author explores the interconnection between political science and jurisprudence and scientific communism, which has to be intensified with the further development of communist society and become subject to theoretical-methodological research. He states that the ripening of real socialism brings enrichment for scientific communism and that it, in turn, is of importance also to the development of political science and jurisprudence and to the improvement in their research capacity. In connection with presenting the connections in the two disciplines he points out that political science and jurisprudence, in exploring the political-legal superstructure, have to use creatively and in its totality the methodological theory in the Marxist-Leninist system, that is, proceed from the inseparable unity of its components. The author reaches the conclusion that political science and jurisprudence, working together that way with scientific communism, will enrich the science on political-legal phenomena as well as the science of communism itself and that they can successfully develop both only through close unity.

On Education and Training in Political Science and Law Departments

[Summary of article by Dr Willi Buechner-Uhder, professor of political science and jurisprudence, Martin Luther University, Halle-Wittenberg; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 8, Aug 77, pp 817-822]

[Text] The author reports about experiences with the more precise courses of studies in the political science and jurisprudence sections of the universities in Berlin, Halle, Jena and Leipzig, in effect since September 1974. A survey is given on the content of the basic studies as well as of the specialized departments in law and economics. A final assessment gives a positive evaluation of the more precise courses of study, and some suggestions for how some further improvements could be made are given also.

Perfection of Legal Basis for Prosecutor's Oversight

[Summary of article by Dr Frohmut Mueller, GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 8, Aug 77, pp 823-831]

[Text] First comes an introduction which justifies and explains the GDR law on the public prosecutor issued in April this year. Then the author supplies a brief survey on the three previous public prosecutor laws of the GDR, all an expression of a smooth and steady legal policy. Then he explains the various regulations in the new law, showing them to be in complete conformity with the Leninist principles on state prosecutor supervision and with the further development of socialist democracy.

Continued Development of Legal Forms for CEMA Activity in Organizing Specialization and Cooperation

[Summary of article by Dr Arthur Koehler, Bruno Leuschner School of Economics, East Berlin; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 8, Aug 77, pp 832-841]

[Text] After sketching the typical course in which prevailing forms of the specialization and cooperation measures are worked out by CEMA organs, the author discusses an extension of the organizational forms and organizational-legal relations on behalf of better coordination of the various activities in the field of specialization and cooperation. He also deals with the legal character of CEMA specialization and cooperation decisions and with a number of consequences that arise from it.

Peaceful Settlement of Disputes in Maritime Law

[Summary of article by Dr Edith Oeser, professor of law, Humboldt University, East Berlin; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 8, Aug 77, pp 853-861]

[Text] The author states that in the course of, thus far, 4 years of negotiations within the framework of the Third UN Maritime Conference some rules are emerging that are completely new, others which are departing from the rules in effect since the 1958 Geneva Convention, and others again that are supplementing them. She further explains which future rules the states have in principle agreed on in draft texts for a unified convention. Among the ways and means by which that convention is to be insured there will be a system of peaceful arbitration, so that disputes about interpretation and application can rapidly be settled. Many aspects -- especially matters of detail -- still have to be further discussed and clarified.

EAST GERMANY

BRIEFS

SED GREETES SOFIA STUDENTS--To the 12th congress of the International Union of Students [IUS], Sofia: Dear friends! On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and all working people of the GDR, I convey to delegates of the progressive students of the world most cordial greetings on the 12th IUS Congress. Your congress is being held on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, an event which 6 decades ago initiated a new epoch in human history and which since then has proved as an inexhaustible fountain of strength for the successful advance of the people along the path of peace, democracy, and socialism. The IUS, which emerged from the antifascist struggle of the peoples, has throughout its more than 30-year history always proved itself a consistent advocate of the cause of peace and social progress, of the basic political and social rights of the youths and students. The progressive youth of the world may rest assured that the socialist GDR, in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, will continue in the future to firmly side with all upright fighters against imperialism and reaction, for peace, detente and social progress. I wish all delegates and guests of the 12th IUS Congress successful work. Friendship. [signed] E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Oct 77 p 2 AU]

HONECKER CONGRATULATES SHAH--Berlin--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a congratulatory telegram to the shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, on his birthday, the national holiday of the Iranian empire. It expresses the firm conviction that the further development and deepening of mutual relations is in line with the fundamental interests of our two states and peoples and constitutes an important contribution to the strengthening of peace and the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Oct 77 p 2 AU]

WEST BERLIN ENCROACHMENT PROTESTED--ADN report from Berlin: On 25 October 1977, members of the West Berlin police and West Berlin Senat entered illegally the Gross-Glienicke (est) waterworks, which is situated in West Berlin and subordinated to the VEB Potsdam water supply and sewage treatment. Referring to an instruction of the West Berlin Senat chancellory, they demanded arrogantly that this waterworks be handed over to them. Rudolf Miehlike, GDR deputy minister of environment protection and water economy, lodged against this transgression by West Berlin Senat authorities a resolute protest with the West Berlin senator for construction and housing, and demanded that such transgressions cease immediately. The expectation was voiced that the West Berlin side will strictly observe the existing legal status and will refrain from any interference with the jurisdiction of the GDR over this waterworks situated in West Berlin. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Oct 77 p 2 AU]

CSO: 2300

HUNGARY

ACHIEVEMENTS, TASKS OF SOCIOLOGY REPORTED

Budapest SZOCIOLOGIA in Hungarian No 1, 77 pp 1-10

[Summary of report of the Department of Science, Education and Culture of the Central Committee: "On the Situation and Tasks of Sociology"*]

[Text] The past 10 years have brought changes of basic significance in the development of Hungarian sociology: beginning with frequently primitive surveys and speculative thinking at the journalistic level, sociology has come a long way toward scientific maturity; at the ideological level, too, significant clarification has taken place; the sociological research basis has been consolidated and expanded; sociological education has been broadened in higher education institutions; the training of sociologists has been started, etc. Hungarian sociology has helped significantly in revealing the concrete processes of our society. In the meantime, sociological research has also been enriched and deepened, and it is more and more able, and more and more directly capable, of contributing to the preparation of and establishing the bases for concrete political decisions.

All these things in themselves justify an analysis of the present situation in sociology, and a new designation of actual tasks relating to the further development of research and education. At the same time, these investigations fit organically into the series of science-branch situation analyses which in the most important social sciences are called on to concretize the positions of the 11th Party Congress for the unequivocal realization of Marxism-Leninism.

1. The most important proof of the development of Hungarian sociology is that the research studies related to and usable by the socialist social structure, by its organizations, and by the institutions of social consciousness have multiplied. The sociological research places have undertaken a significant role in working out the Agitation and Propaganda subjects set forth after the 10th Congress, and they successfully concluded these projects. Likewise, they have taken on themselves significant tasks in research of the current Agitation

* At its 29 March 1977 session, the Agitation and Propaganda Committee of the MSZMP Central Committee discussed and approved the information report prepared by the Department of Science, Education and Culture of the Central Committee. Our article is a shortened version. The committee discussed sociologist education and training of sociologists at its 7 July session. It will be in our next issue.

and Propaganda Committee proposals. In addition, they have participated successfully in the preparing of important party resolutions (population policy resolutions, the resolution on the situation of the working class, etc), and in the work on long-range planning.

The main results of sociological research work, on the basis of expert opinions on the 1972-1975 plan period were the following:

Research projects concerning social structure contributed to the clarification of theoretical problems related to the socialist social structure, the understanding of certain layer-forming factories, and began to reveal the importance of the institutional channels and mobility mechanism among the social layers (from this point of view, the results of research work regarding the relationship of school and society were the most important).

In respect to certain social classes and layers, research projects related to the internal structure of the working class, the process of becoming a worker, trade training, and the social situation of the working class are important; also the characteristics of the intellectual layer, its functions, the social interrelations of certain intellectual groups, the historical and current investigation of provincial and capital city intellectuals.

The empirical study of factors determining the life style of certain layers of society has set the comprehensive and theoretical characterization of social factors conditioning life style. Research projects on the situation of women are also important.

Organization sociology, beyond the constantly widening theoretical and theoretical-historical statements, has arrived at the study of organizations as systems related to their social environment. This recognition is reflected in interdisciplinary organizational and legal sociological research projects aimed at showing the decision-making mechanism and in the methodological and empirical study of factory worker attitudes.

Important results, respected also internationally, have been arrived at in the sociological study of the social interrelationships of science organization and in time-balance research and free-time sociology.

The achievements of settlement sociology are primarily of importance in the field of urban sociology; council planning has also made good use of research projects regarding the relationship of residence distribution with social factors and large provincial cities with their ecological structure. The initial results of village research projects undertaken in recent years have given us a more nuanced picture of the restructuring in village society as compared to our earlier understanding.

In approaching certain social problems — for example, in the field of education and family sociology — complex research projects have brought internationally new results. There are important results in legal and criminal sociology, in the study of youthful crime as related to socio-economic development, and deviant attitudes particularly in finding the factors in alcoholism.

In accordance with the intentions of the 1966 Agitation and Propaganda Committee position, the network of sociological research places was significantly expanded, and the research base as a whole consolidated.

The MTA [Hungarian Academy of Science] Sociological Research Institute was strengthened. The leadership crisis of the institute and its internal problems which appeared in 1968 or in certain delayed resonances felt in 1973-1974 in connection with resolutions on the anti-Marxist attitudes of certain practitioners of the social sciences, have been settled. The political leadership of the institute is firm, and as a result of a conscious cadre policy, the cadre personnel of the institute has become professionally better prepared and politically more firm. The research projects conducted by the institute have also moved into a more favorable direction; the research profile is being adjusted to the basic processes of our society as they are linked to special tasks of the National Long-Range Science Research Plan, or to the medium-range subject proposals of the Agitation and Propaganda Committee.

With the establishment of the Social Science Institute of the MSZMP Central Committee, the sociological research basis has been expanded and strengthened to a significant degree as compared to the situation in 1966. It has done considerable research work in the sociological area, particularly in studying the social characteristics of the working class and intellectuals, but it derives from the interdisciplinary nature of the institute that its non-sociological research projects also include sociological aspects.

Among other things, political sociological teaching is being conducted at the independent sociology faculty of the Political College established in 1969, and the faculty has carried out research in many subjects belonging to political sociology. But the Social Science Institute, which was established in 1967 became the center of political sociological research work.

Regarding political sociological research, the Agitation and Propaganda Committee took the position in 1967 that it is most purposeful to conduct these studies at the party institutions. This position was justified by the situation of sociology in 1967. The unclear boundaries of political sociology made it impossible fully to realize this position. The favorable development which has taken place in the field of sociology and the increased ideological and political responsibility of the research workers makes such limitations unnecessary. We must continue to assure, however, that research projects referring to the party and party membership should be conducted only at party institutions, and that the profile of the sociological research work at party institutions should be defined by political, sociological or related subject areas, and that they should perform a coordinating role in the area. It would be desirable to improve and tighten cooperation between the two institutions.

The MRT [Hungarian Radio and Television Enterprise] Mass Media Research Center — in addition to studies regarding public opinion research meeting directly practical requirements and regarding mass communications — has attained important results in research on public opinion, information processes, and leisure time.

In 1970, the Agitation and Propaganda Committee passed a resolution on establishing the ELTE [Eotvos Lorand University] Sociological Faculty. In addition to its teaching work, the faculty achieved significant results in the research of projects designated after the 10th Congress by Agitation and Propaganda.

Among the university research places, we need to mention the sociological work of Economic Sociological Research Group of the Karl Marx Economic University, the Marxism-Leninism Institute of POTE [Medical University of Pecs], as the Marxism-Leninism Faculty of the Heavy Industry University at Miskolc.

The Demographic Research Institute of the KSH [Central Statistical Office] and the Department of Social Statistics of the KSH expanded their research in sociology increasingly over recent years, and this work has played an important role in preparing population-political resolutions.

In addition to important studies on social mobility, the KSH has had outstanding success with a system of social statistical indicators, which CEMA accepted a year ago as the basis of its unified social statistical records.

Besides the above-mentioned research institutes and faculties, expressly sociological research work is conducted by the Political and Jurisprudence Institute of the MTA, the Science Organization Group of the MTA, the Theoretical Research Institute of the National Federation of Trade Unions, and the MTA Transdanubian Science Institute and Popular Education Institute which have been expanded by research units. In addition to institutions specialized wholly or partly in sociological research, other Academy institutes, university and college faculties have initiated and conduct sociological research on occasion.

3. The fast pace of expansion in sociological research places reflects in part the dynamically increasing social demands on sociology, and is related in part also to the early party positions which urged the establishment of various centers within the branches of science. But it was also advanced by the fact that in the interest of discovering the profounder interrelations of their own scientific areas the cultivators of other branches of science applied sociological methods to an increasing extent.

With this effort, which needs to be supported further as a science policy and which reflects the demands on interdisciplinary research work, significant developments took place and results were achieved in recent years, for example, in research in social psychology, educational sociology, literary sociology, and linguistic sociology.

At the same time, the sociological research places have a small number of personnel, and their capacity is not in line with the magnitude of the tasks undertaken. These research places conduct work exclusively in socially important subjects but because of their limited capacities they can concentrate only a few researchers on these far-reaching matters, and thus they can treat only certain aspects of these subjects.

Cooperation among the research places is not adequate. Administratively, they belong under a number of departments, and institutionally — by science guidance means — coordination, follow up and the concentration of greater forces have been possible only with Agitation and Propaganda subjects.

The increasing, multi-directional social demands on sociology — which come from administrative, industrial organizations, education and health fields — cannot be met at any adequate level by the present research capacity and cadre personnel of Hungarian sociology.

4. There have been significant advances in the theoretical-methodological preparation of the researchers, and the level of the research projects and their methodological thoroughness have improved. This was an important condition of the indicated results. Despite this — although in this area also we need to confront different problems from the earlier period — the basic thoroughness of Marxist social-theoretical foundations is not satisfactory in many cases.

The theoretical-ideological problems in the field of sociological research are related to the tardy development of Marxist sociology. Numerous basic problems await solution, in Hungary too, from a developing Marxist sociology.

This circumstance explains the relationship of a developing Hungarian sociology to bourgeois sociology. Since Marxist sociological works outside of the classics were hardly available — and the methodological experiences were not satisfactory — the researchers were constrained at first to turn to the achievements of bourgeois sociology. Naturally, bourgeois sociology can be regarded as homogenous only at the most abstract level; the separate trends have varying relations to Marxism, to the present capitalist and socialist societies, and this must be taken into account in evaluating their results. It would be wrong to deny that bourgeois sociology serves Marxist sociology with many substantial research-technical and methodological lessons. But in the social sciences, the methods are not "neutral" from a world outlook and ideological point of view. The application to socialist societies of the research techniques and methods developed by bourgeois sociology assumes a critical adaptation and an appropriate Marxist theoretical preparation. However, the requirements of critical application were not realized in every area in recent years. Because of the inadequate level of theoretical-methodological preparation, Hungarian sociology did not adequately use, on one hand the theoretical-methodological lessons of bourgeois sociology, its applicable research-technical procedures; and frequently, on the other hand, the acceptance of certain methods was accompanied by the adaptation of false premises of bourgeois sociology, and in some cases concepts and themes which were a fad in bourgeois sociology, too, were taken over and uncritically used. This is related, of course, to the above-mentioned cadre problems in early party positions, with the fact that appropriate Marxist preparations was and still is insufficient, and that there are not enough well-trained research workers.

The credibility of Marxist social theory and the effectiveness of its orienting capability was strongly reduced by the superimposition of dogmatic

simplifications and biases, the uselessness of which soon became evident in concrete sociological studies. In addition, as a consequence of the inadequate development of philosophical-social theory research — particularly the lag in the analysis at appropriate depth and theoretical level of the social changes occurring in our society and on a world scale, the representations of Marxist social theory could not always counter the effect of bourgeois sociological theories.

But at least such damages were caused in the development of sociological and Marxist philosophy, or social theory relations by the domestic appearance of "critical sociology," which pointed to these dogmatic simplifications and essentially questioned the orienting capability of all Marxist social theory. As stated also by a PB [Political Committee] resolution in 1973 in relation to anti-Marxist views in the field of social science the Marxist sociologists did not oppose resolutely and effectively enough these ideological endeavors of the "critical sociology," and the theoretical-ideological debates of clarification after the 1973 resolution also failed to develop vigorously.

The intensity and effectiveness of research work related to the criticism of bourgeois sociological theory is also inadequate. Research related to the criticism of sociological-historical and bourgeois sociological theories are not proceeding in a planned and organized manner, and such research is for the most part limited to the works of certain bourgeois sociologists or to prefaces and epilogues to collections of essays.

The stagnation evident in this area is related to the insufficient ratio and respect accorded to theoretical-methodological and theoretical-historical research in the field as a whole, although in very recent years positive initiative in this direction are characteristic of development. Despite results, theoretical-methodological analyses remain the bottleneck of sociological research work.

The inadequate development of theoretical-methodological research is related to the fact that in the beginning the requesting institutions — in consideration of the needs of social-political practice — asked Hungarian sociology to produce research in discovery of facts, and reliable, empirically well-founded research results. Such requirements were conceived in working out economic plans at various levels, and in relation with the development of social planning. These are realistic requirements, and in recent years Hungarian sociology has successfully contributed to a deeper and better nuanced understanding of the processes going on in our society.

Under our circumstances, however, empirical sociology fills a different role than in bourgeois society where the "value-free" socio-technique is an important instrument of capitalist manipulation. In our sociology, an empirical orientation indicates a rightful reaction against theoretically empty, speculative and deductive schemes which are divorced from social reality, as well as against the introductory processes of the increased effort at exactness and mathematics in the social sciences. A certain degree of fetishism in regard to mathematical language and numerical data and the routine application of

standardized techniques — if the researcher does not suggest the limits of the methods — arouses the illusion of false exactness and carries the danger of neopositivism, and at the same time it can provide an ideological basis for the rejection of the demands for theoretical generalization.

Political fears and the feeling of ideological endangerment may also lurk behind empirical orientation. On this basis, many researchers avoid the theoretical analysis of profound interrelationship in certain problems judged to be delicate. This is why a part of research work is stuck in empirical work. Others explain the ideological problems in sociology exclusively as an inadequate adaptation of a science, and on this basis they do not regard a debate on ideological-philosophical interrelations as timely. This approach to the problems is not favorable to strengthening the Marxist theoretical basis, and even increases the danger of the development of a de-ideologized and de-politicized sociology.

A young science — and Marxist sociology is a young science in Hungary — cannot be expected, of course, on the basis of its first rather important results to arrive in every area at theory-making, to the level of theoretical synthesizing of its results. Impatience in this respect is not justified. The requirement for a Marxist theoretical basis of sociological research does not mean forcing into the background modern empirical research promoting a more basic understanding of social reality; and in fact, a more basic theoretical and methodological base for these research projects is one of the most important conditions for their advance. From this point of view, the "breaking down," the "making operational" of Marxist social theoretical categories and precepts at the level of usefulness in concrete sociological studies is a particularly important task. Moreover, we need a resolute advance in the solution of Marxist sociological-theoretical problems in further working out its concept system. To this end, we need to deepen the interdisciplinary cooperation among sociologists, philosophers, economists, and historians, and assure a better follow through in Marxist social-theoretical and sociological research.

We must also make methodological research more organized. Although there has also been important development in research work in methodology, procedural bias is still common, as well as partial processing of the information mass, and neglect of methodological processing of data available outside of answers on questionnaires. Sampling procedures and mathematical analyses still leave much to be desired. One of the symptoms of unsophisticated methodological culture is a dispensing of the Marxist historical approach and analysis from analyses from the phenomena and processes being studied, or its inadequate realization. Many also cast doubt on the right of historical sociology to exist.

In order to raise the methodological level of sociological research work, we must try to see that all significant studies, if possible, arrive at drawing the methodological lessons of the research. We must give care to conceiving of generalized methodological experiences as a research goal and task.

We must encourage the criticism of bourgeois sociological theories, and the related sociological historical and theoretical-historical research. In the

framework of sociological-historical research we must devote much greater care than heretofore to Hungarian sociology, particularly to building the traditions of Hungarian Marxist sociology, making them known and useful.

5. Despite significant development, the continuing basic problem of the present situation in Hungarian sociology is the cadre situation and cadre recruitment.

The cadre situation of sociology is basically determined by the fact that there was no training, in effect of sociologists in Hungary, and the matter of training is still unsolved. As a result, research workers and teachers come to sociology from other science branches (economics, philosophy, jurisprudence, statistics, ethnography) led by their own interests. Some of the researchers, after the counter-revolution, turned to sociology after a previous political career. This circumstance, namely that certain people regarded sociology as a possible field of political resistance, explains to a certain degree the political-ideological problems which surfaced later. The development was made more difficult by the fact that since there was no organized training of sociologists, it was this research generation that first had the possibility of choosing the young or introducing them into research work.

In the past decade, a significant development took place of the profession. The preparation of the researchers became more basic. The majority of the researchers participated responsibly in the research work on requests by the various party and state organs; and they worked devotedly for the building of socialism.

A further source of sociological cadre recruitment beyond training is scientific qualifications. The Sociological and Demographic Expert Committee of the TMB [Committee on Scientific Qualifications] was established in 1973, and since then there is sociological postgraduate training also. For the time being, experiences do not make it possible to arrive at far-reaching deductions. The Expert Committee sought to set up the directions of postgraduate training in such a way that on one hand it would cover the most obvious areas of shortages (sociological theory, methodology, sociological history), and on the other hand, that it could be linked into special research tasks.

But the sociological research places still do not devote adequate attention to the qualifications of the young, or even of the more mature researchers. In general, sociological research places are engaged in researching socially important subjects, but the research places do not very often initiate the recognition of achievements in these subjects with scientific degrees.

In the past 3 years, they had to deal more than once with peripheral subjects, not with the qualifications of the researchers or teachers belonging to the staff personnel. In this regard, a basic change can be expected only from a better considered and planned cadre policy.

Despite favorable changes, the sociological cadre situation as a whole is not satisfactory. As a result of the earlier lack of discussions on principles,

there are still internal strains and difficulties in interpreting sociological functions, or evaluating the solving of certain ideological-political problems. Nor is the level of the professional preparation among the researchers reassuring, particularly when we take into consideration the workers outside of the main places of research.*

6. Also an important factor in the situation, in sociology and the judgment of it outside the field, are the low-level "surveys," and the consequences thereof. The surveying techniques of sociology — or at least of certain elements — are standardized to such an extent that they make the impression of being usable without special professional and preliminary training. But this utilization — precisely because of the low level of the adaptation — leads to "results" of a dilettante nature. Sometimes, "researchers" without any training sign contracts for large sums of money, hold a sociologist's status in a factory, or institute with a nonresearch profile. With their unprofessional work, they cause great harm.

Also rather doubtful, professionally speaking, are those research projects which are close to sociology and are conducted under the name of organization science, leadership science, and so forth in various organization and leadership institutes mostly under the ministries. Unprofessional surveys and the proliferation of dilettantism are also related to the fact that in our times the performance capability of the sociological research base lags behind the development of social demands on sociology.

In general, it may be said that the professional orientation and content of so-called practical sociological activity (sociologists working in factories, for councils, etc.) is not secured. In the field of survey authorization, no worthy advances have occurred although proposals have been made in this regard.

7. Sociology is a young science — it has no traditional professional-public forums, and for this reason the contacts among researchers and the atmosphere of discussions do not come even near the desired level. Because of the nature of research work in sociology, it would be particularly important to have broad-scale, forward-pointing discussions at individual research places, or to have these institutionally provided for. To be sure, the results of sociological research work — and often in fact the most important results — are not the products that reach the broad public but rather work reports and analyses which are ordered by state and social organs and do not even reach publication. It is desirable to have appropriate professional openness for research results produced in answer to such requests because at present the organs placing the order decide on their own regarding the use of the reports, its suitability and publication, and thus frequently it happens that the profession does not have a chance to evaluate low-level results, or

* The 7 June session of the Agitation and Propaganda Committee dealt with detailed problems of cadre training and recruitment, and we shall publish the report thereof in a coming issue.

on the other hand it may simply not have a chance to become familiar with significant results.

The publication forums can fulfill this professional-public life and public-life role only in part. In addition to SCOCIOLOGIA, the quarterly of the MTA Sociological Committee published since 1972, sociological writings are published in VALOSAG, TARSADALOMTUDOMANYI KOZLEMENYEK, and to a lesser extent, TARSADALMI SZEMLE. But outside of SZOCIOLOGIA, the profile of these periodicals is not mainly sociological, and thus they do not deal regularly with the innerproblems of the profession, and in general they are not forums of professional debate.

Since the establishment of SZOCIOLOGIA, the editorial office and editor have done evenly good work, and by realizing effective professional control created a high-level organ. The editorial committee holds regular sessions, and as a forum for discussions it can be called outstandingly good as compared to other Academy periodicals. Despite this, the periodical is unable to fulfill its role as a shaper of public life and a forum of debate primarily because of the long actual publication time. On the basis of positive experiences gained since the appearance of the periodical, it would be justified to study what substantive and technical conditions and possibilities exist to make the periodical more lively, to reduce the actual time needed for publication, and to strengthen its critical spirit and public-life functions.

For the sake of the sociological public-life situation and the development of appropriate public-life forms in the profession, the MTA Sociological Committee, the MTA Economic and Jurisprudence Department, and the MTA Presidium drew up a proposal for the development of the Hungarian Sociological Society. The task of the Society is the creation of an appropriate professional-public life forum, promotion of the Marxist intellectual development of sociology, and the provision of possibilities for continuing professional and ideological training. The Sociological Society also has an important role in organizing the international relations of Hungarian sociology.

8. The Agitation and Propaganda Committee established that Hungarian sociology in recent years has contributed to showing the concrete processes of our society. Its ideological situation has improved since the 1973 PB resolution on the anti-Marxist views of certain cultivators of the social sciences. The further development of this branch of science requires a more consistent debate with the non-Marxist views that can also be found in the sociological area, a more organized criticism of bourgeois sociology, and a resolute stance vis-a-vis anti-Marxist attempts.

The Agitation and Propaganda Committee calls the attention of the science-guidance organs, the leaders of the sociological research places, and the party organizations to the following tasks and their solution:

— The capacity of the sociological research base must be emphatically developed because of the social demands for sociological research projects, primarily by way of cadre development in existing research places and consistently realizing the requirements of cadre policy.

— Cooperation among the research places must be improved, primarily by way of Social Science Coordination Committee and the MTA Sociological Committee. A coordinating institution must be designated for the individual sociological branches (factory sociology, legal sociology, and so forth). Party institutions must be intrusted with coordinating the development of political sociology.

— The Marxist theoretical preparation of sociologists must be improved. In order to make known in an organized way the more recent results of Marxist societal theory we need to establish for the sociologists theoretical-ideological continuation training forums at an appropriate level by the inclusion of leading experts from the field.

— The theoretical-methodological and the theoretical-historical research projects and the criticism of bourgeois sociological theory must be made more organized and considered. As the basis of these research projects we must develop primarily the university faculty responsible for sociological training, bearing in mind the conditions for research work along this line.

— We need to request the MTA Sociological Committee to study the problems of practical sociological activity and work out proposals, on one hand, for solving the organized training and further training of those active in this work area, and on the other hand for an appropriate professional control of the surveys and a clear and effective arrangement for their authorization.

— The MTA Sociological Committee and the Critical Department of the Writers' Federation should assess the sociographical situation and work out proposals for raising the scientific level of literary sociology and improving its professionalism.

— We must liven up the spirit of discussion of sociological public life and establish appropriate public forums. To this end, the MTA should establish, after appropriate preparatory work, the Hungarian Sociological Society and assure its appropriate political and ideological guidance.

— We need to develop the multilateral cooperation which has developed with the sociologists of the socialist countries primarily in the framework of academic cooperation agreements and ideological cooperation in subjects among brother countries, with stress on common, modern research cooperation forms. The solution of the theoretical-methodological problems of Marxist sociology requires the combined efforts of all Marxist sociologists.

6691
CSO : 2500

PZPR JOURNAL DISCUSSES ISSUES OF COMING ELECTIONS

Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish No 9, Sep 77 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed article: "In the Face of the Election Campaign in the Party"]

[Text] Within the next 6 months, an election campaign covering all party units, from party groups to voivodship units, will be conducted in our party. This is an unusually important period in party life requiring the full mobilization of internal party forces, the mobilization of all party members and units to fully implement the resolutions of the Seventh Congress and the tasks defined by the Central Committee.

What basic goals do we want to attain in the course of the present election campaign, and what political results do we expect from it?

In the most general terms, we can specify that, as a result of this campaign, our party wishes to achieve:

--further ideopolitical and organizational consolidation of party ranks, an increase in the unity, cohesion and fighting spirit of the party, and intensification of intraparty democracy and party discipline;

--the mobilization of all PZPR members to participate actively and with commitment in implementing Poland's program of socioeconomic development and all the tasks resulting from the program and from party policy;

--the strengthening of party authority, the guiding force of the nation in the building of a well-developed socialist society in Poland, as well as the tightening of its links with hard-working people;

--the strengthening of the role and the position of the POP [Primary Party Organization] as well as of party groups in the life of the plant, the institution and the countryside; the strengthening of the feeling of their responsibility for implementing the tasks set by the party, for an ideomoral attitude and for active participation by members; and

--the strengthening of the role and the authority of elective officers of party organizations and units.

In addition to these general, politically important goals, we wish at the same time to achieve a high level of activity for all party organizations in connection with the implementation of the tasks defined at the Fifth, Sixth and Ninth Central Committee Plenums. In particular, this increased activity should result in higher work quality, efficiency and organization, in the improvement of production quality and regularity, and in the further growth of farming productivity. For the economic results achieved during the election campaign will be an important gauge of the work efficiency of the political organization and party units which will project to a high degree onto the atmosphere of meetings and conferences.

The Secretariat of the Central Committee has resolved that election meetings and conferences will take place within the following dates:

--meetings of party groups, the OOP [District Party Organization], and the POP as well as plant and environmental conferences: between September and October 1977;

--gmina, municipal-gmina, municipal and city section conferences: between November and the first half of December 1977; and

--voivodship conferences: following the Second National Conference of the PZPR, between the second half of February and March 1978.

As these dates indicate, the election campaign will be conducted during the important implementation period for the resolutions of the Seventh Congress as well as for the tasks of the five-year plan. The first phase of the campaign will take place before the Second National Conference of the PZPR and will constitute a preparative element for the conference. At the meetings and conferences, therefore, an honest appraisal must be made of the results achieved to date by implementing the resolutions of the Seventh Congress, and the tasks for the years 1978-1979 must be defined. Primary units and party organizations are evaluating their own share in implementing Poland's program of socioeconomic developments and are summing up the achievements which they will mention in welcoming the Second National Conference of the PZPR.

The voivodship election conferences will particularize the tasks defined at the Second Conference, will specify the directions of the action to be taken by primary units and party organizations, and will adopt work programs for the entire voivodship organization. The achievements of the Second National Conference will represent a guideline for all party units for activity in the new term.

The level of activity and the attitude of all PZPR members and candidates will determine the effects of the election campaign. Therefore, in the period preceding the election meetings, the attention of the most active members should be focused on political-educational work and on individual contacts with party members as well as with the leading non-party people.

A result of this work should be the universal participation of PZPR members and candidates in making preparations for the election meetings and in discussing what has been done and what still can be done to fully implement party resolutions and how to raise the effectiveness and the efficiency of party work.

The specific problems which are the most essential for the given environment, an analysis of the activities of party organizations and units in all fields of socioeconomic and political life, as well as conclusions which serve to enrich the program and the methods of party work should be made the content of the meetings and conferences.

A penetrating evaluation of the implementation of the socioeconomic tasks of the current year, especially in the area of the growth of market production, export production and farm production, will be made at the meetings and conferences, and the possibilities of further increasing this production will also be defined. In these efforts, full use should be made of the achievements of the Ninth Central Committee Plenum as well as of the results of the work of the collectives formed to evaluate the implementation of the resolutions of the Fifth and Sixth Central Committee Plenums.

In all social and professional environments, answers must be sought to the questions: what was done following the Seventh Congress at the initiative of party organizations, how did party members set an example for others through personal involvement, how did they contribute to the formation of a good working climate?

For the main gauge used in evaluating the work of PZPR members and party organizations should be the results obtained by accelerating the quantitative and qualitative growth of production and services as well as by improving the organization of work and social and everyday conditions.

The party analysis must get at the causes of the weaknesses and difficulties in implementing planned tasks which are still occurring in some establishments and institutions and at the causes of inadequate social discipline and of all the other negative phenomena which are hindering regular work or impeding the formation of socialist interpersonal relations--and it must then specify methods for overcoming these impediments.

The meetings and conferences ought to become the forum for a penetrating evaluation of the managerial cadre of establishments and institutions. Against a background of the conclusions and observations ensuing from the individual meetings held with the managerial cadre, these evaluations will be an essential element of party control and will serve to improve cadre policy.

Intraparty problems are an unusually important component of the election campaign. Among them, the problem of strengthening and developing the party and of solidifying its links with society has first priority.

Therefore, a particularly penetrating evaluation has to be made of the efficiency of the actions taken by party organizations and units to build up their ranks among the heavy-industrial working class and among youth and women who are leaders in the farming community as well as of the capacity of these organizations and units to win over non-party people to implement the party's program.

Subjecting the style and methods of party work to critical analysis should tend to overcome the formalism which still exists in the activities of the units and organizations, thereby increasing the efficiency of work with candidates and the most active members of the party and individualizing the methods of activating all party members worried about the effects of work in particular environments and social and professional groups. By summarizing the experiences encountered thus far in this area, including the results of the individual meetings held this year, we are preparing the party ranks to implement the tasks which the Second National Conference of the PZPR will establish.

In the course of the campaign, it is necessary in all party organizations to evaluate the results of ideopolitical work, the level of knowledge of the most active members and all the members and candidates of the PZPR, their level of activity in shaping the opinions and moods of the environment, the preparation for the presentation in principle of party policy, and the resistance to difficulties and to the activity of centers inimical to socialism.

Party organizations active in social and professional environments, in relation to which the Secretariat of the Central Committee adopted guidelines and recommendations in recent years on the matter of the intensification of political and agitprop work, should make a particularly penetrating evaluation of the implementation of these guidelines.

At the meetings and conferences, the implementation of party tasks by PZPR members, and especially their activity on national councils and in professional unions, workers' self-government, and youth and social organizations, should be evaluated. An analysis of the methods and efficiency of work with youth, and primarily of party management of youth movement activities, should occupy a considerable place in these evaluations.

During the campaign, the activity level of every member of the local party authorities should be evaluated, the work style of executive organs and units should be analyzed critically, and, on this basis, the results concerning the selection criteria for candidates for future officers and the directions for improving the work of newly selected party managerial officials should be worked out.

Achievement of the aims proposed in the course of the election campaign, a campaign requiring a tremendous amount of organizational work from the most active members, depends upon appropriate preparation for the meetings and conferences. The fundamental issue is to define the focal problems

which will be the subject of discussions at the meetings and conferences as well as to prepare drafts of suitable materials and documents. In preparing them, it is indispensable to have the broad participation of the most active members and the other members of the PZPR and, in the area of general social and economic problems, to have consultation with non-party people.

Environmental conditions and possibilities, and the experiences of party work to date, can dictate the differential organizational forms of the meetings and conferences. In each case, it is necessary to strive to insure full freedom of discussion as well as to enable the greatest possible number of debaters to be heard. All signs of overly formal preparation and proceedings of the meetings and conferences have to be counteracted in order to promote critical and frank contributions.

In inviting groups of the leading most active party members, representatives of the ZSL and the SD, or non-party workers to participate in the conferences, it is necessary to be on the alert that delegates constitute the overwhelming majority of conference participants.

Units and organizations should devote particular attention to preparing and conducting election meetings in party groups, within which the professional and political activity of group members should be evaluated and the work of the executive organs of the OOP or POP itself should be discussed. The evaluations and results ensuing from the meetings of these party collectives--evaluations and results of particular value, since they ensue from direct observations of plant or institutional life--should be presented at the election meeting of the party organization.

The supreme principle of the elections for party officers is to form managerial collectives which are capable of organizing party and social forces to achieve better execution of defined tasks, which enjoy universal authority, and which have adequate experience in sociopolitical activity.

Therefore, comrades who are candidates for the posts of officers of organizations and units and for the posts of delegates to the top-level conference should be workers distinguished by their great ideological awareness, their intense party and social and professional activity, their good knowledge of the party's program, tasks and methods of operation, and their model civic and moral posture.

The current election campaign will be conducted on the basis of the instruction of the Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee on the matter of elections of officers and delegates to the PZPR of September 1971 (with changes introduced by the Secretariat of the Central Committee in September 1975). Thus it is indispensable for the most active members as well as for all members of the PZPR to recall the contents of this instruction, and especially the general aims and tasks of the election campaign as well as the principles of the elections of officers and delegates.

The election campaign which is just beginning is making great demands on the most active party members and on workers in the party apparatus. Complex organizational tasks and, above all, complex political and agitprop tasks, will require a particular concentration of effort, skill and experience.

In this work, governed by the guidelines of the Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee, we will be achieving a review and a regrouping of party forces in accordance with the present possibilities and needs dictated by the state of the party and by its policy directions.

The political aims which we are eager to achieve in this campaign will enable our party to direct the complex processes of building a well-developed socialist society in Poland in a better and more efficient way and will insure the fundamental conditions for the full implementation of the program defined by the Seventh Congress of the PZPR.

8729

CSO: 2600

VERSIONS OF MILITARY PENSION DECREE COMPARED

[Editorial Report] Two versions of Council of State Decree No 214 on State Military Pensions have been published in BULETINUL OFICIAL. The second version, from BULETINUL OFICIAL Part I No 83 of 6 August 1977, was published in JPRS 69929, TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS No 1456, 6 October 1977, pp 23-38. The first version, published in BULETINUL OFICIAL Part I No 69 of 15 July 1977 differs from the second version in the following way:

Article 6, point (3) reads: "The sum received out of the pay due for this activity, together with the state military pension, may not exceed the amount of the final salary which the pensioner received as of the date of his pensioning."

Article 14 reads: "Permanent military personnel with a length of service of 30 years, for men, and 25 years, for women, receive for each additional year a pension increase of 0.5 percent of the base pay used to compute the pension."

Article 23, point (5) reads: "The pension for third degree incapacity, together with the pay received for the work performed, cannot exceed 70 percent of the remuneration received at the time of the determination of the degree of incapacity."

Article 32, point (3) reads: "For each year of service exceeding full length of service, a pension increase of 0.5 percent of the base pay on which the pension is computed is given."

Article 32, point (6) reads: "The pension for third degree incapacity, together with the pay received for the work performed, cannot exceed 70 percent of the pay received at the time of the determination of the degree of incapacity."

Article 76, point (2) reads: "Military pensioners, who upon medical review, are to be reemployed, will be assigned to jobs suited to their training and capacity through the county and Bucharest Municipality directorates for problems of labor and social welfare. They retain their right to a pension only until they are hired, but no more than 6 months."

CSO: 2700

YUGOSLAVIA

CROATIAN LC OFFICIAL URGES GREATER MEDIA DISCUSSION OF PROBLEMS

Zagreb VUS in Serbo-Croatian 3 Sep 77 pp 11-14

[Interview with Dragutin Plasc, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Croatian LC and president of the LC City Conference of Zagreb, by Mirko Galic]

[Text] The press should not dictate to the society, but neither should an individual or a group. When a film is being discussed, our critics pay more attention to the costuming, sets and music than to the ideological and social messages of the work. Certain excesses in the culture that do deserve attention, should not be the dominant cultural themes. Negative features in the culture should bring reactions first of all of communists who are writers, film and graphic artists, and other creative artists. Debate most frequently has not been conducted about the urgent questions of culture, nor has it offered solutions; more commonly it has suggested the lack of them.

At least two factors determined that the beginning of the conversation with Dragutin Plasc, a member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Croatian League of Communists [LC], and President of the Croatian LC City Conference of Zagreb, held at the VJESNIK offices several days ago, would be devoted to the press. First of all, seated at the table with him during the course of the conversation were reporters of various VJESNIK editions. In addition to the practical reason there was the purely political one that the media and their ideological and political significance had been discussed a month previously at the session of the Central Committee Presidium of the Croatian LC. Now there had been the normal summer political lull, and there were the basic conclusions and the published evaluations of that meeting to consider. No such lull ever occurred in the press or about the press. In addition there was an interest for discussing certain current cultural matters.

"Physically I was at the session, but I did not discuss and I have nothing to add to what was said there, because for now everything has been said that relates to VJESNIK's political press and to RTV [RADIO-TELEVISION].

Plasc continued, "But even then I thought as I do now that it is necessary to discuss overall informational activities in the republic, because there are certain regional papers with rather high circulations, such as SLOBODNA DALMACIJA and NOVI LIST. There are also numerous community and factory papers that represent a significant segment of the total media systems in a positive sense, yet some of those media contain localistic tendencies, orientations intended to protect local pragmatic policies or the policies of enterprises that are not always in line with the overall public interest, nor, at times, with the policies of the League of Communists. Perhaps the intentions are good, but the point of view on problems, the approach and the attitude at times do not reflect broader public interests."

Plasc continued, "The press is an inherent part of progressive socialist forces. It dare not, however, dictate to society, while neither should any individual or group dictate to it. The press and any other media should be evaluated on the basis of its contribution to the total socialist trend and development. That role encompasses as well the responsibility for critical consideration of social occurrences and trends. The press should not react with distrust toward criticism," Plasc stressed, considering that a part of the criticism directed toward the media must be taken by the political leadership, since "the problem of providing information is not a sector. The manner in which the press 'follows' the work of representative bodies, political forums and the like, without including much editorial comment, means that the press in reality presents the view of the bodies. I think, however, that all forums should make more active use of the media to present policies. That should be more concrete since the information is intended for a more narrow circle of interested persons."

The Newspapers Lack Boldness

Plasc looks upon the newspapers, and the media in general, as lacking enough boldness and a more independent investigative approach in dealing with social trends, and economic, cultural, ideological, sports and other events. His position is: "A newspaperman should be ideologically and by specialization prepared to present a problem and give his opinion about it. When I regard the material in the press, I see few such independent analyses or editorial commentaries. Most of the time one can read materials that repeat other materials prepared in governmental offices, in enterprise offices or by bodies of specialists and party institutions. I am not stating that they are not good materials nor that they should not be utilized. Rather, they should be the basis for independent reporting along with external collaborators who, if necessary, will subject that material to criticism. I know that newspapermen cannot always accomplish that themselves, but it is not clear why the media do not make use of more people who are concerned with theories and scholarship and who because of their specialties, could delve more deeply into particular problems."

In the conversation the reporters noted that people are unwilling to deal with delicate subjects, and even outside collaborators show their concern about what will happen if they take a critical approach.

Agreeing that there are cases of timidity and fear and that there is a clear need for a more involved and critically stronger approach by reporters, Plasc used the example of film criticism to show how it is easier to give esthetic rather than political judgments. "When writing about a film, our critics more often write about the manner in which the public received the film, the quality of the acting, the types of costumes, scenery and music. Less often is anything said about the ideological or social messages of the film, and at times there is nothing at all about that. Why? Why is it that we are afraid to strike sharply at deviant political and ideological manifestations? Are we perhaps losing our perspective? Where are the communist writers and critics, the communists in cultural positions, and on the other hand, the non-communists?"

"Timidity is most often a reflection of self-interest and opportunism, the notion 'Why should I take a risk when I can be free of concern?' As a result we get neutral writing, often with no position taken. Let us say that the theatrical presentation "People With Four Fingers" received such timid critical remarks that one could not tell whether they were directed at the artistic intonation or the political message which, in my opinion, deserved a critical censure. Or let us say that a book appears that is thoroughly antifeminist and conservative. When that happened few reacted, only Igor Mandic criticized it. Furthermore, in Yugoslavia we show in movie theaters and on television numerous imported films that should be criticized because of their unacceptable ideology. I am not saying that everything that comes from the West is antisocialist, artistically without merit, etc, but where these things are true the suitable commentaries should be made. That does not occur; there is only a determination as to whether such a film is 'artistically' good, whether it is well-acted, etc."

The Dominant Themes in Culture

In some political leadership positions there is not always the courage to state what must be stated, but rather the expected is repeated. In that context Plasc noted in passing an example in Zagreb--to avoid angering others--which has, however, broader dimensions. First of all, automobile traffic was banned in the upper city at the request of the residents. Tempers cooled, but then traffic was reopened, without any explanation following to the citizens as to why automobiles were being allowed in the upper city again. The same thing occurs with more important matters in Yugoslavia.

Gradually, the topic of conversation switched to the cultural scene, the ideological status and trends in culture, new occurrences and confrontations that have been particularly obvious in recent months.

Dragutin Plasc said, "I agree that we cannot write about things that have yet to occur in the culture, but that we want to bring back into the spirit of the Constitution; I agree that we should write about excesses and that they do exist, but they are not more common than normal in society, they are only more obvious because they have a specific meaning and are more or

less clearly expressed as they are manifested in forms of nationalism, centralism, left deviation and the like. Yet if we decide to write only about cultural happenings and not about what is not yet taking place, then we cannot talk only about the excesses. In my opinion, some excesses that require our reaction do not deserve to occupy the space of the dominant theme about culture, because that threatens to overshadow positive trends in culture and to leave beyond the range of public attention the entire variegated and rich activity which, on the road to a self-management socialist society, is making its contribution to the development and affirmation of culture and the arts and to the national cultural wealth of Croatia and all Yugoslav peoples and nationalities."

He continued, "At one time culture was of secondary importance, since public tasks related to the Constitution, constitutional laws, the Law on Associated Labor, tasks concerning the development of the economy and other urgent matters took precedence. Yet culture in its self-management transformation has now come onto the agenda, precisely on the basis of those same documents. And it is being developed. The results can be seen best if we compare the present situation with that of several years ago."

Rhetorically asking why we should compare those results, Plasc continued, "I do not advocate concealing evil where it is present, but I do oppose amplifying evil manifestations when on the other hand positive processes are also present."

In Plasc's view, "Culture still contains influences of the state system, primarily in providing money for cultural matters, and there is still a petit-bourgeois approach, as well as other influences that are felt more broadly in society, including the nationalist aspect. When we consider what is written in some pamphlets that are published by the erstwhile 'majority' in the press or in separate books, such as the book 'We Are All Responsible,' we will see that they are not concerned with cultural problems, but rather with politics. Nationalism and chauvinism exude from them. They utilize certain occurrences in the history and culture of Croatia for their own nationalist purposes." Stressing that there can be no compromises with such positions, Plasc went on, "We should not feel guilty because of them to the point that we dare not speak about Croatian culture, just as we should not come under the impact of centralism, or Serbian nationalism and chauvinism. By the same token, we should not hesitate to say that we are Yugoslavs out of fear that someone will label us centralists. One is not a nationalist because he speaks of being a Croat or a Serb, nor because he speaks about Croatian or Serbian culture, nor is he a centralist if he says he is a Yugoslav in the sense of Yugoslav socialist patriotism."

It occurs, he mentioned, that "under the influence" someone sings 'Arise, oh Ban' [traditional Croatian leader] and is punished for that. Yet when in a book or magazine or some other form, someone in veiled manner advocates that same political attitude, he will get by much easier, even though his statement is much more harmful for society. These, however, are exceptions, and we should not make principles from them."

Purging Without Dramatizing

Plasc continued, "Culture is included in self-management processes, and the association of creative artists in self-management units is under way in both culture and associated labor organizations. This does not take place easily, because it is a new approach for both sides and it is resisted by old habits and old attitudes, by misunderstanding of the new, by relatively slow practical implementation of agreements, etc, as in other areas. Yet we write more about those old matters than about the new things that are happening. There are many good, fresh ideas and results, but they receive relatively little public exposure.

"Other than new processes in culture, there are also new works and young distinguished creative artists. Are these, however, as common in public view as are certain negative instances? Well-known communists and other cultural creative artists who are not members of the League of Communists but who advocate socialism, including the highest ranks of creators, often remain in the shadows with their creative and public actions, because in the society and in the media in some cases more attention is given to the perpetrators of certain negative manifestations and excesses."

The conversation did not avoid the obligatory theme of public debate. Plasc said, "The League of Communists politically has dealt with and continues to deal with negative matters such as nationalism and centralism, left deviation, etc. It has disarmed the chief advocates of those manifestations, although the spirits of the past continue to be present on the scene. That should be taken into account, but not dramatized; instead, it should be purged realistically and energetically. Such individuals should not be given more space than they deserve so as to achieve what they want, which is to become martyrs.

"Goran Babic reacted correctly to Soljan's text. Babic's criticism was political, not esthetic, an analysis of nationalism, of clans, etc, in culture, and that is the way it should have been. Yet when individuals tried to develop that criticism further, there emerged unacceptable positions. Certain critics offered a notion of socialism that we do not accept: We talk of pluralism of self-management interests, and they--about the state, that is, about state socialism, a system that we have abandoned.

"Babic's text as well contains elements that deserve criticism, but in my opinion we should undertake it in a different manner than did Igor Mandic, from a bourgeois cultural conception that objectively contributes nothing to clarifying the problem and mobilizing Yugoslav forces to follow the course for creating a socialist culture.

The Topics of Debate

Negative manifestations in culture, in Plasc's words, should be measured realistically, neither underestimating or overestimating them, so as to organize action directed at eliminating them and eliminating their causes.

We must, however, turn our attentions in the first place as cultural workers to the creation of new artistic values that can be included in the process of changing social relationships on constitutional foundations. Therein lies the basic responsibility of both those communists who are themselves creative artists in culture and those who work in cultural institutions. Plasc continued, "The Writers Union has well-known communists in its membership, and most of the other writers have taken an expressly socialist self-management position and are for the self-management structuring of culture. The same is true for film workers, graphic artists and others. They need first of all to react to negative ideological occurrences in that area in which they work, to resist foreign ideas and positions. Should the Central Committee have to be involved with an article published in a youth magazine, instead of the writers and the editorial board, when in the same issue the magazine published (along with Soljan's article) an article asserting that after Lenin, Mao Tse-tung is the only true contemporary Marxist? If cultural workers, communists and other progressive creative workers do not react themselves, independently, to such occurrences, the battle against excesses--such as they will be tomorrow--will become much more difficult."

Dragutin Plasc considers that debates in any case have not been conducted most often about urgent cultural problems, they have not offered solutions or else they have suggested a lack of solution or even a false way out. Along with occasionally sharp exchanges between individuals, there is still too little debate about ways to build and implement cultural policies.

Plasc continued, "Let us take Goran Babic's letter 'What Should Communism Do?'" Mandic reacted to that and it turned out that this was a personal clash. There should, however, have been a reaction to that letter, since its message was not that of humanistic communism, not that of the association of free producing people. Without entering into a specialized, artistic analysis, we can say that it reads well, but that a person does not feel that communism is affirmed in it as he is reading it. We have not all completed the theatrical academy, or studied art history or comparative literature and the like, but as workers and intellectuals, we have a different vision of the road to communism. That is the crux of the matter, and why should we not have our say!"

Plasc continued, "We know who Soljan is and what he thinks. We should, however, without taking a stance a priori, for this one or that one, analyze the articles by Babic and Mandic, not to determine an accusation, but to become involved in a critical Marxist discussion of the broadest possible circle of those who can contribute to the theoretical, creative and other aspects of building our national and socialist culture. Individuals have resisted, and they are opportunists; they divine who stands behind whom and then speculate or strive to avoid involvement."

The Reasons for Expenditures

In the belief that energetic resistance should be offered against all negative tendencies, whether from the right, the extreme left or elsewhere,

that appear in the culture (and in other places), Plasc considers that the struggle for a new, socialist culture that will not reject tradition but will place it in a Marxist context, gains by building a contemporary culture, of totally new relationships, and that a single article, no matter how negative, does not deserve to have a special political climate created around it.

Using Zagreb as an example Plasc illustrated how, with difficulties and shortcomings, a clearly defined program for self-management transformation and affirmation of culture can emerge.

"Zagreb is the center of Croatian culture, it has excesses which, due to the multifarious cultural events and the concentration of cultural workers, emerge objectively sooner than they would in a smaller place. But in Zagreb there are also positive processes at work that are not well-known publicly to a sufficient degree, and that are not sufficiently given credit. Last year 847,000 spectators attended Zagreb's theaters, and about 690,000 attended musical presentations, while dozens of famous cultural workers and artists made guest appearances at enterprises and cultural centers where they gave musical performances and arranged exhibits. Thus culture and associated labor are beginning to communicate. Large amounts of money have been spent to renovate theaters, and plans are in the works for such improvements at nearly all theaters, concert halls, cultural centers, new exhibition buildings, studios for graphic artists, etc. The city Directorate for Apartments and Buildings, even though with some omissions, has begun to solve the problems of apartments [for artists] as well.

Those are, however, only beginnings, he went on: "Cultural amateurism had been reduced to vegetation, but now it is coming alive: collectives are providing abundant capital for cultural activities in their programs, even though numerous primary organizations of associated labor still have no cultural activities at all, so that they lack suitable cultural programs; new urban developments are merely bedrooms, without any cultural content. In recent years, however, Zagreb has invested a great deal in structures for cultural work, and there is a clear orientation toward removing the lacunae in cultural life.

Mr Plasc also discussed festivals

"I read in VJESNIK that the Split summer festival cost more than 800 million old dinars, and that there were 40,500 spectators, or 600 people per presentation. That means that the society was paying more than 20,000 old dinars per ticket. For what program, for what public, for whose interests was that done? While that like other festivals takes place in another city, Zagreb is interested in it. The most famous Zagreb artists, managers and directors take part in them, and the audiences include Zagreb residents on their annual vacations, while associated labor is involved since it provides capital to finance them. Therefore, we should strive to develop mutually adequate policies."

Language Should Be A Bond

The language in the media was also a topic of the conversation. Plasc considers that one should write in a manner so that language will not be the object of political speculation, so as not to irritate some people with certain outmoded expressions that have political connotations and that are used to express a political stance and attitude. "I do not believe that a word that a man used should be used to establish a judgment concerning him and to label him in one way or another, but language, in the greatest possible degree, should bring people together. Let the specialists continue to sit and build the Croatian literary language."

In the third segment of the conversation, about the themes of the upcoming congress, the topic that dominated was one that otherwise was less prominent in the political arena but that might have been anticipated: the political system of socialist self-management, the pluralism of self-management interests which Kardelj had defined at the 30th session of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LCY. Why has there been so little talk about that in public media?

Dragutin Plasc agreed that that theme had not been discussed enough. Part of the responsibility for that belongs to the press, while it must be admitted that the other part is the fault of party forums, he noted in a spirit of self-criticism. "We were waiting for and are still waiting for a broader presentation by comrade Kardelj. In all that, however, the important fact is that the session opened the question of the further development of self-management socialism, self-management democracy, and the coordinating of conflicting interests that relate to the role and position of the League of Communists and the role of governmental agencies and the state itself. The new goals for developing self-management require further changes in the position of the state, and in the organization and operational methods of the LCY, for we cannot continue to build self-management democracy if we do not democratize the subjective factor, i.e., the League of Communists, not in the sense of liberalism, but in the sense of direct decision-making."

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